# Middletown Transcript.

VOL. I. MIDDLETOWN, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1868. NO. II.


## Select Poetry.

*From the Home Journal.*

### AN OCEAN MOAN.

Crowned with foam-lillies, up the beach
The dark-robed billows come,
And, listening to their strong, brave speech,
My heart is awed and dumb.

What wonder that the old Greeks spoke
Of gods within the sea,
When, haply, through their talking, broke
Its voice of mystery.

We know the hollow of whose Hand
Holds all the dashing waves,
And at whose high, all-wise command,
They gathered in their caves;

Yet when I hear the yearning tone,
Whose secret ne'er was told,
I walk as one who hears the moan
Of tortured spirits bold.

A pale-faced, misty-robed unrest,
That wears the crown of Pain,
Sits throned and sceptred in my breast,
And binds me with its chain;

And not the beauty of the shells
That spot the smooth, white sand,
Nor any of earth's tender spells
Can loose the fancied band.

I feel but this—the tone that wakes
My half formed thoughts of dread,
Tells how the ocean's stout heart aches
With secrets of the dead.

Oh restless ocean, once again
Recall thy Master's will,
And through thy mournful walls of pain,
Hear Jesus' "Peace be still."

*From the Southern Society.*

### SONNET TO JANIE.

The solemn voice of Winter from the hills
Peals a prophetic warning to the flowers
Which linger still on the disheveled bowers,
Forboding change and chillness and the thrills
That wait on absence. All the frolic hours
Of Summer have vanished: and the baleful powers,
Whose strength is in the ruthless wind that fills
The mariner's sail with tempest, and distills
Destructive drops on this sad world of ours,
These—these alone remain! But, when we gaze
Upon thy spritly form, sweet girl, and trace
The dimpling Edens of thine April face,
The very skies are softened, and shrill lays
Of amorous birds pipe through the Spring-like days.

## Original Story.

### THRICE MARRIED.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

*Written for the Middletown Transcript*

BY GUSSY COURTNAY.

Alabama is my native State, and far in the interior was my home. From my earliest recollection I had lived on a large plantation which was tilled by many negro slaves.

My mother was a widow with two children, my sister Alice and myself, I the younger. Being the only children of a wealthy house, we were raised in affluence and highly educated. Our plantation was near a small town called Marionsville, and thither we often went on errands of pleasure, as many of our young associates resided there.

One morning in the early spring-time, as sister and I were having a merry ride to town, we met a young man—a stranger—on horseback, who according to southern chivalry lifted his hat in respectful salute as he passed. When beyond hearing, we commented on his appearance, his destination, &c., my sister saying to me: "Emma you can take his bow all to yourself, he could not see me for looking at you." I laughed at the idea and said: "Very well, I only hope we may find out who he is." The following week, while attending a ball, a friend approached with the veritable stranger, and introduced him as Mr. Charles Gale. He seated himself beside me, and soon we were engaged in an animated conversation. We learned much of each other's tastes and feelings, and I felt as if we were old friends. He remained near me the remainder of the evening, and as he handed me to the carriage, on leaving, said he would be pleased to visit us and continue the acquaintance, if agreeable; which I assured him would be perfectly so.

Availing himself of the privilege, he came frequently, giving most of his attentions to myself. But by his courtesy and deference to my mother and sister, and kindness to the servants, won a high regard from all.

He told us his former home was in the North; but that he came South at a friend's request, and was at that time living on a plantation some ten miles south of us.

As I saw more and more of this man, I found my heart going out to him uncontrolably. I looked forward to his visits with anxious anticipation and was never so happy as when he was near me.

One evening we were alone in the parlor, when he placed the guitar in my lap, at the same time asking me to sing "Bonny Doon." I told him, sadly, that was a gift nature had denied me. Although passionately fond of music, I could produce no sweet sounds myself. He then asked me who it was he had heard singing so sweetly "The harp that once through Tara's Halls," a few evenings before as he approached the house. I answered it was my sister, to whom this guitar belongs, and who often sings at twilight. He seemed disappointed, I thought, at my want of musical talent; but it soon passed as I diverted his thoughts by lively conversation. I knew that I possessed at least one talent, that of being a good conversationalist, and beside was endowed with great personal beauty. (I say this without vanity.) So I exerted myself to atone in his mind for my deficiency in music. How well I succeeded you may judge, as that evening he breathed into my ear—the sweetest words a woman ever hears—"I love you: From the first I admired you, and it has strengthened into deep, strong love. Does your heart answer mine?"

As I answered not, from strong emotion, he went on: "I know your friends consider me but as a stranger yet; but you know, Emma, our hearts proclaim us friends. Will you not be my friend for life—my own true wife?"

I simply placed my hand in his as he drew me to him, murmuring "my own," and pressing kissing after kiss on lips, cheek and brow.

Having gained my mother's consent to our union, the wedding day was fixed for October 20, the same day my sister was to be married to Martin St. Claire, an old schoolmate.

The wedding day rolled round, and was as bright and beautiful as brides could wish. All seemed happy with us, even our mother, although I knew she was sad at losing us from her frequent involuntary sight.

Many guests were present to witness the double bridal and partake of the bounteous viands to follow. Never were happier brides than we. Our mother had spared no expense in our outfit, and as we entered the parlor, each dressed alike in snowy white, from the wreath and veil to the satin slippers; a murmur ran around the room, "how beautiful." How proudly I leaned on my husband's arm as we crossed the room after the congratulations were over. I had not a fear for the future. "My bark would sail triumphantly over life's troubled waters without a sail shredded," I thought.

After the friends had departed, Charles and I said lively good byes and rode down to our future home. We were accompanied only by my old nurse, who said "You must not leave me, Miss Emma, where you go, I go too."

My happiness was supreme that first year of my married life. I saw my mother and sister frequently, and was comparatively free from care. At the end of a year, my little daughter Alice, whom I named for my sister, came to bless me still further. Oh, the depth of a mother's love for her first-born! It is so new and warm; not diminishing the love for a husband, but seemingly a part of it! As the days went by, the little one grew in beauty and stature, delighting us with her intelligence and grace.

Two more happy years sped quickly away, bringing a little sister for Alice; but so unlike her. Gerty was so dark, having large black eyes and hair, while Alice, my little sunbeam, was blue-eyed and sunny-haired, a type of her father.

'Twas nurse's delight to attend these children of her young "missus," as she called me. She would watch over them constantly and as faithfully as a mother.

I had not felt strong since Gerty's birth, and my mother, who had been staying with me, still remained until I should get well. It was in the mild November weather, so lovely in our State. The blue mist hovering over the hills and resting near the forests beautifying the landscape indescribably. It was very quiet in our lovely home; the prattle of the negro children at play, the singing of birds, and the humming of insects sporting in the gorgeous autumn flowers alone breaking the stillness. Charles had ridden up to town, and my mother and I alone occupied the pleasant sitting-room. Mother was sitting in an easy-chair knitting socks for baby, and I was lying on a lounge watching the flickering sunlight on the carpet, feeling much more like myself and hoping soon to be strong enough for a gallop on Kate, my spirited little pony.

As I lay dreaming happy day-dreams, I was suddenly aroused by one of the field servants coming in with great haste and telling us that some men had found a murdered man, a stranger, in a kind of pen in our woods, and a horse, supposed to be his, tied in one of our fields. His pockets and saddle-bags were empty, and from appearances he had been murdered and robbed. Oh, how this shocked me, sending a tremor through every nerve! Some awful forboding filled my heart and I longed for Charles' return. When he came, I told him the servant's news and begged him to go out and inquire about it. He did so, coming back soon and telling me all he could learn was that the man was found by the Gresters. These men were two brothers, living near us, whom I knew to be both wicked and unprincipled. I feared they would in some way implicate my husband, as they had no good feeling for him, because he was too far above them for an associate, and, moreover, had caused their ill-will by forbiding them his grounds on account of various depredations committed by them. I felt that these men were the true murderers and had brought the murdered man and his horse to our premises to make it appear against us. However, I kept my thoughts in my own breast, not troubling Charles with them, seeing he was free from my fears.

It was late in the afternoon of the next day, and my heart was heavy with dread, when we saw several men approaching the house. I feared they were on an evil errand from their appearance, and O, God! my fears were soon realized.

They produced a warrant for the arrest of my innocent husband as a murderer.

He, the loving husband, the tender father and kind master! Oh, how it shocked him in his unsuspecting innocence.

They roughly hurried him away without one embrace, one good-bye kiss, and as I met his imploring look, I knew no more for days and nights. Fainting after fainting followed each other; my mother's skillful nursing aiding the physician's efforts saving me at last, and when consciousness returned I was all too anxious to get well. I begged the doctor to stimulate me so that I might make greater haste. I wanted to go to Charles and try to comfort him. I knew he was pining for home, and alone in his gloomy prison cell, was bowed down with grief—innocent though he was.

As soon as I was able to ride I despatched a servant for Mr. Moore, my husband's best friend, and the one who had brought him South. He came, and he and I visited my husband in prison. Tears of joy and grief coursed down our cheeks as we embraced each other. I determined to stay with him, come what would. Mr. Moore offered immense bail and succeeded in liberating him till the trial, which would soon come on, as court was then sitting.

In a few days he was summoned. I never shall forget the day we entered that court-room. I walked close beside my husband, holding his arm. The room was crowded to overflowing, for the news had spread like fire. We were seated and the trial began. My husband was pale and sad, but his countenance was serene and bearing the stamp of innocence. Oh the intense anxiety of my heart during the trial, and the great joy I felt when he was acquitted, and the words "NOT GUILTY" rang through the house.

But, though acquitted by law, he was not by the lawless, as we soon found; for on going from the court room, the hall on either side was lined with blood-thirsty fiends, armed with dirks and pistols, ready to take the law into their own hands. God only knows the awful ordeal of passing them. Every moment I expected them to rush upon us. Charles went forward with a firm step and head erect, Mr. Moore on one side and I on the other, he supporting my tottering steps with his arm. As we passed out I heard some one cry: "You make the first dash;" but the reply was "Have mercy on the woman."

They did have mercy then, and we reached our friend's house in safety. He lived near the town, and thither we went. But the mob followed us and surrounded the house after we had entered. Some of our tried friends accompanied us, well armed, among them my sister's husband. Fearing an attack, from the angry menaces of the mob, they bolted and barred the house to render it as secure as possible. Night was slowly approaching, the moments seeming hours to us; as the angry threatenings reached our ears.

We were all in an upper room, and while awaiting with throbbing hearts the issue, Martin took out his pistol to examine the priming, and in trying to replace it in his pocket dropped it to the floor, causing it to explode with a loud report, which rang through the house with redoubled sound.

Soon after this we were surprised to see the crowd returning to town. Whether frightened by the explosion or not we could not tell; but judged it was that.

When all fears of their returning that night had gone, Mr. Moore ordered his swiftest horse to be saddled and brought out; in the meantime he and the others persuading Charles to leave the South and ride for his life for the Northern States, saying the mob would likely return with increased numbers and demand him, and this was likely his only chance.

I joined my entreaties to theirs, altho' he must leave me behind, and encounter many dangers, yet the risk was better than staying here to be torn from me and murdered at last.

He battled with himself awhile, then rising said: "It is my only hope for life. God bless you, my friends, for your great kindnesses!" He then bade a hurried farewell, pressed me a moment to his heart and was gone.

My eyes closed not in sleep that night. I spent it in prayer. My heavenly father whom I had so long neglected in my happiness, was now my refuge in time of trouble. From Him I received strength to collect my thoughts and plan for the future.

In the morning early I went down stairs, when Mrs. Moore came to me, saying:

"My poor child you look as if you had rested none through the night. Come with me to the breakfast-room and take some food to refresh and strengthen you."

I thanked her, and followed her; taking only a cup of strong coffee and a biscuit. I did not want these, but I did want strength, and I knew the coffee would stimulate and the bread strengthen me.

I told my friends I wished to go home immediately if they could possibly send me, as I was very anxious to see my children, not having seen them for many days, and I knew my mother was looking for us every day. They kindly granted my request, and I reached home at midday. But it was home no longer for me. My husband, the beloved owner, gone, a wanderer, I knew not whither. Malicious persecutors had torn him from us, and no doubt were on his track, not satisfied without his life.

After telling my mother of my trials since I left home, I told her I could not stay there any longer.

She said, "no, my child, I want you to go home with me."

But this was not what I meant. I then said, "I cannot stay in the South any longer. My husband, if he lives, will go to his father's, and I am going to start as soon as possible. I want you and sister to help me."

"It is a long journey, my child, and how can you go with these two infants?" she said. "Wait until you hear from Charles, then, if you must go, we will try and get some one to go with you. But it will break my heart to see you leave."

But no entreaties turned me from my purpose. I would not think of life without my husband. Stay there with my dead happiness haunting me? the thought was unbearable!

I packed some clothing for myself and children in a single trunk, took what money there was in the house, and bidding the servants a sad farewell, my mother, my children and I rode to town, where I spent the night with my sister. I left next morning in the stage, tearing myself away from them, their screams reaching my ears long after I had gone out of sight. But though it seemed to tear my very heart to leave them, yet I could do it with the hope of meeting my husband, whom I loved better than any or every thing on earth.

In my sorrow and loneliness I pressed my darlings to me, praying our Heavenly Father to guide and protect us through the dangers ahead.

I was entirely inexperienced in traveling, and did not even know the route, but I put my trust in God, and felt he was my "strong tower, a very present help in time of trouble."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

---

The Committee appointed by the Macon, Georgia, Conservative Convention have issued an Address setting forth the grievances suffered by the people of Georgia from Congressional legislation, and calling upon the citizens of that State to organize for self-protection and ceaseless opposition to negro supremacy. The Northern people are asked to come to the rescue and to unite with those of Georgia in the patriotic effort to perpetuate constitutional Government.

---

It is reported that many counterfeit ten cent pieces are in circulation in Richmond.

### Taxes on Necessaries.

We hope and expect to see the day when every dollar of the revenue needed to support our government will be levied on superfluities, and when articles of necessary consumption will be free. That this idea is not a chimerical one is abundantly testified by the success already achieved in this direction by other countries, and notably in England. Less than a century since every article imported into the United Kingdom, and many of those exported were burdened with high duties. Every useful commodity, and every article of comfort and luxury, had to pay a heavy contribution to the State before it reached the consumer, and the tariff exhibited a formidable load of unjust and oppressive burdens. Under the spread of more liberal ideas the taxes levied by the custom laws upon almost every article largely consumed were gradually reduced or got rid of.—Through the arduous and intelligent labors of Cobden, Bright and other leaders of the Anti-corn Law League, the principle of protection which had long ridden the British people, as it still does our own, was formally abandoned and disowned. The taxes on breadstuffs were repealed, and a great diminution was made.

Two hundred years ago the number of articles charged with taxes in Great Britain numbered 1,600. In 1787 they were reduced to 1,425 articles; in 1826 to 1,-280; in 1841 to 1,052; in 1849 to 515, and in 1853 to 466. In the latter year the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Gladstone, thus stated the principles that govern the tax levy:

"First, to abolish altogether the duties which are unproductive; and in the next place to abolish, as far as considerations of revenue will permit, duties on articles of manufacture, except such as are in the last stages as finished articles. In these cases we have endeavored to fix the duties in such a way that, as a general rule, they should not stand, as to any class of goods (except silks,) higher than ten per cent. on their value.

"Next; we have been desirous to lower the duties that press on foreign articles of food, which enter largely, if not into the necessaries of life, at any rate into what may be called the luxuries and comforts of the mass of the people."

Still greater reductions in the number of articles taxed have taken place; and since 1860, the British tariff retains *only nineteen articles* subject to import duties.

Our own complicated and burdensome tariff presents a painful contrast to this simplicity, with its 3,500 articles subject to duty—or about double the number that were ever taxed in Great Britain, even in her darkest days of national exclusiveness and oppression. Yet England raises as great a revenue every year from customs as does the United States, and collects it far more cheaply and surely. Five great items produced twenty million pounds, $100,000,000, more than our whole revenue from customs (all sources) in 1865, and nearly as much as the total average receipts of the current fiscal year from imports. These great staples are sugar, tea, tobacco, wine and spirits—all, save one or two, articles of mere luxury or superfluity. Great Britain has a population about equal to our own. No nation stands more in need of a large revenue, since her national debt is greater by one-third than ours.—What is the secret of her success? Low taxes and cheap prices for all the necessaries of life.

It should never be forgotten that heavy taxed articles extensively consumed by the people, enhance the cost of those articles, first, to the extent of the duty itself; second, to the extent of forty per cent. premium on that duty, (as all such taxes are payable in gold,) third, to the extent of the expense, delay and inconvenience suffered by the dealer in the payment of the duty; and lastly, on account of the discouraging effect of such duties upon the importation of the article. How many times have we been told, in the last three years, as a reason why the merchants no lodger keep certain articles on hand—"we can't afford to import that article any more, the duty is so high." And how often are we reminded, when hesitating over the frightfully dear prices asked for imported goods that the article has paid forty or fifty per cent. gold duty and cannot possibly be afforded any less? This enhancement of the cost limits the consumption of articles which are of primary necessity to the welfare of the people, and so far it is a great injury. It is the bounden duty of the State to interfere so as to diminish materially the comforts of the community. Yet we find our Government, through the unwise and mistaken counsels of men who appear not to comprehend the first principle of political economy, standing in the unparental relation of an obstructionist to the commerce of the people. By a system of inordinately high duties, never paralleled before in this country, we are cut off from using our own resources to the best advantage, while the Government, instead of reaping the advantage which the people lose, is actually cheating itself out of millions by pursuing a more reasonable system of taxation, in the articles subjected to customs' duties.

It appears from the last report of the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, that the present average tax laid by the custom laws upon imported goods, is forty-eight per cent. on the dutiable value of the goods. This is, every dollar of it, paid in gold. The highest average duty ever levied in this country before was forty-one per cent., and that only for a brief space of three years. The actual duty paid, for a series of years prior to 1861, averaged only twenty and one-half per cent. on the dutiable value of the goods imported. Is it wise to keep up, so long after the necessities of the war are over, this monstrous advance of taxation, amounting, as we have seen, to more than one hundred per cent?—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

---

### Popular Ideas Concerning Newspapers.

The Janesville *Gazette* talks very sensibly upon this point, and says there is a class of well meaning but thoughtless persons who regard a newspaper as a sort of benevolent enterprise gotten up by some liberal-minded gentlemen for the sole purpose of doing all the good possible, and who has selected the million-tongued press to accomplish it. They are the regular poachers upon the press—men who always want their favors inserted gratuitously, and are always ready to inform the publisher that he is engaged in publishing a *news* paper, and they are always sure to have something of a business nature that they believe to be good news which ought to be given to the public at once. One man has just patented a new heating apparatus that will save half the fuel now used, and of course it will be a great favor to the poor if the editor will just tell the people free of charge, where such apparatus can be bought.

A man engaged in the manufacture of reapers, recently sent the editor a communication of two columns solid matter, setting forth the saving his machine would be to farmers over the common reaper, which he wished inserted gratis, it would be helping the farmers, don't you see? Then there are numbeless organizations and associations of individuals that are clamorous for free rides in the publisher's wagon. The different religious denominations want all their notices of meetings, conventions and festivals published free: first, because they are too poor to pay, and second, because they are engaged in doing good and it is the business of the publishers to help on the noble work. Firemen get no pay for watching the property of citizens, and must have their notices of elections, meetings, &c., given them *pro bono publico*. The temperance organizations are busy in the noblest work that can engage the effort of men—that of uplifting the fallen and ruined of our race.

John Doe takes a weekly paper for which he pays two dollars a year and gets five dollars worth of reading. His wife and he asked the editor to print an obituary notice that costs at least two dollars to get it put in type. John might as consistently ask the undertaker who furnished the coffin for his poor wife, to throw in a small one for his youngest child, simply because he was a patron of his, as to ask such favors of a newspaper without pay.

A mean man is nominated for office, and he expects the editor to put on the best possible face on his fitness for the position, whitewash his character, print his tickets and vote them too, all for the good of the cause and the success of correct principles.

We beg all whom it may concern to remember that no good newspaper can be made without it has the whole time and industry of those engaged on it, and its expenses are comparatively larger in proportion to its gross receipts than almost any other sort of business. If you read a paper, pay for it; if you need its facilities for getting your business before the public and increasing your trade, pay for *that*, but don't *sponge*.

---

### Signs of Character.

A lady who appears to have given the subject much thought, submits the following suggestions to enable women to trace the character of men by outward signs:

If the man you contemplate have thick red lips, he will be simple, good natured, and easily managed.

If he speak and look with his mouth extended, it is a certain mark of stupidity.

If he speak quick, but distinct, and walk firm and erect, he will be ambitious, active and probaly a good husband.

If he blush, it is a favorable sign; but a speaking bluntly and positively betokens much of headstrong self-will.

If he lose at cards snappishly, he is impatient; and to cheat at play for gain shows a mind unworthy of trust.

If he boast of a ladys favors, he is to be avoided.

If he look pale in a passion, with pale lips, he cannot have either true love or real courage to defend you.

If he have a manly dark beard, a handsome nose, he will be furnished with good qualities and abilities to please.

If he be of a yellow complexion, it implies moroseness and jealousy; if he have a pugnose, snappishness and vulgarity.

If he be beetle-browed, it shows duplicity and fickleness.

If he has a dimple on the cheek or chin, he will be the father of a handsome race, or generous.

Red hair shows great amorosness; auburn, love and zeal; a mellow brown, fidelity; black, love and jealousy.

The open bold forehead is amiable; blue and black eyes are more amorous than gray or hazel; the Grecian nose implies manliness; the broad bottle-nose, late hours and drink.

---

### Varnish for Shoes.

It is a bad plan to grease the upper leather of shoes for the purpose of keeping them soft; it rots the leather, and admits the dampness more readily. It is better to make a varnish thus:—Put half a pound of gum shellac, broken up in small pieces, in a quart bottle or jug, cover it with alcohol, cork it tight, and put it on a shelf in a warm place; shake it well several times a day, then add a piece of gum camphor as large as a hen's egg; shake it well, and in a few hours shake it again and add one ounce of lamp-black; if the alcohol is good, it will be dissolved in three days; then shake and use. If it gets too thick, add alcohol—pour out two or three teaspoonsful in a saucer, and apply it with a small paint-brush. If the materials were all good, it will dry in about five minutes, and will be removed only by wearing it off, giving a gloss almost equal to patent leather.

The advantage of this preparation above others is that it does not strike into the leather and make it hard, but remains on the surface, and yet excludes the water almost perfectly. This same preparation is admirable for harness, and does not soil when touched, as lamp-black mixtures do.

---

A Frenchman, wishing to speak of the cream of the English poets, forgot the word, and said: "De butter of poets."

### Russia and Turkey.

The leading diplomats of Russia recently assembled at St. Petersburg by command of the Czar. It was a conference in relation to the present aspect of the Eastern question, and the proper steps necessary to be taken by Russia in order to carry out her long-cherished purposes in relation to the effects of the "sick man." Rumor declares that the ultimate result of that meeting was a determination on the part of Russia to force France and the other Great Powers to assume some well-defined policy with regard to the affairs of Turkey. The Sultan has taken the alarm at this movement, and has addressed an urgent note to the French government, protesting against the action or intentions of Russia, and stating that Russian agents are endeavoring to excite revolt among the Christian subjects of the Porte. Accompanying this note is a vigorous and earnest protest on the part of Turkey against such hostile and unfriendly action, or the least connivance therein, on the part of Russia.

No action has yet been taken on this note by Napoleon. At least no notice of any has been made public. In the meantime, affairs in Crete and Turkey are becoming more complicated. On the 25th and 26th of November a battle was fought between the Christians and Turks, near the village of Laki, in which tha latter were defeated with heavy loss. The position of the Sultan's Grand Vizier in Candia, in the midst of the clamor of arms and the cry for liberty, becomes daily more critical. The Cretans caricature his effort to solve the contest between the Cross and the Crescent, by his convoking a packed assembly, composed chiefly of Turks and renegade Levantines. The war fever in the camp of the Christians has received a futher impulse from the enthusiasm evinced by the Cretan refugees in Greece, on the recent arrival of King Görge and the Queen Olga in Athens. The insurgents or revolutionists will listen to no compromise. They demand full and entire separation and freedom from Turkey and the rule of the Sultan, and an incorporation with Greece as a part of that kingdom. In this demand they are evidently strengthened by the advice of agents of the Russian government, large numbers of whom are known to be on the island and in daily communication with the insurgent chiefs. Turkey has doubtless good reason to protest against the action of Russia in relation to the affairs of Crete, but whether that protest will be followed by any cessation of the acts complained of is highly questionable. France cannot afford to quarrel with Russia at this time, when the Roman question is open and Prussia is looming up in central Europe as a first-class military power.

But, in addition to the vexed and disturbing questions arising out of the affairs of Crete, home matters are troubling the Sultan, and calling for definite action on his part. A reform party has sprung up among the Turks, headed by Mustapha Pasha, who demand a thorough change in many of the departments of the kingdom, and advancement in unison with the spirit of the age. The old Turkish party are opposed to any change or innovation on ancient customs, and had they the power would speedily annihilate steamers, railways, and telegraphs, with all other inventions of the "Infidel dogs." Young Turkey, on the contrary, is in favor of introducing all the modern European improvements into that country, and thus fitting the people to play their part in the grand drama which must shortly commence in the Old World. The Sultan is endeavoring to tread a middle path. He is strengthening his army and navy, but in the civil government no changes are made. Hence the discontentment at home, which, added to the war in Crete is threatening the very existence of the Turkish Empire in Europe.

Russia holds the winning cards in her game against Turkey, and must be successful in the end. France will not interfere in the Cretan difficulty, and should the obstinate struggle so long carried on by the Christians in Crete end in their obtaining advantageous terms, the influence of their example might be very mischievous in other provinces where the Christian element predominates. The Servians, Bulgarians and Montenegrins of the Slavonic race and Greek faith are greatly favored by Russia. They are all watching eagerly the progress of the Cretan affair, and the influence of Russia in that direction is as plainly apparent as in the island of Candia. Turkey may protest, but she is in the fowler's net, and will be bagged at last.

---

A Mississippi paper notices a change that has recently taken place among the laboring population of that State. A year ago the negroes had to be coaxed to do any work, whilst now, it says, "they are asking for employment in numbers, displaying unusual uneasiness in the matter. They begin to open their eyes to the truths that these pinching times grew greatly out of their own idleness and neglect of the fields; they realize now more than ever that their happiness and comfortable living depend on their steadiness and industry; and they are determined to turn over a new leaf for the next year."

---

The Secretary of the National Democratic Committee has issued an official call for the meeting of said committee to be held in Washington on the 22d of February to name the time and place for holding the next Democratic National Convention.

# The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1868.


### OUR SECOND NUMBER

Comes into this breathing world "scarce half made up." This arises from the delay we experienced in publishing the first number, trenching upon the time which should have been devoted to the preparation of the second. The delay was occasioned by the over-tasked condition of the Railroad, rendering it impossible to deliver freight with its accustomed promptness. In addition to which, through some unexplained mishap a portion of our type and fixtures were sent down the road on a voyage of discovery towards Crisfield, and then sent back. Hereafter we shall be able to present the paper to its readers in due time, with its columns duly filled, without duplication.

### LOCAL AFFAIRS

*Is Justice Sleeping?*—We have just heard of a raid made upon one of our citizens living in a remote part of the village, on Thursday evening last. It appears that he and his family were enjoying the privacy of their humble fireside, his children quietly reposing in fancied security, when a loud rap at the door called the father to the hall. Opening the door he beheld a few persons, closely muffled, the spokesman begging for shelter from "a nipping and an eager air without," which, nothing suspecting, was granted; when he and his family were overpowered, possession taken of his house, and to secure them in one of the rooms was but the work of a moment. A strong guard was at once placed over them; and it appears large accessions from their confederates began to arrive, until the house was filled with them, each bringing the proceeds of their respective foragings. Soon the guard placed over the family, becoming satisfied of their entire resignation to their approaching fate, began to take various liberties, such as throwing open and drumming upon the piano, overhauling the books, criticising the pictures, displacing furniture, loud talking, singing songs, and in every way disturbing the quiet of the family they held in "durance *good*."

While this was the state of affairs in one room, a portion of the raiders were plundering in the cupboards, cellars, pantry, every and anywhere they supposed they could find best dishes, silver ware, *spoons*, glass ware—another party took possession of the "spare room," and, it is *supposed*, amused themselves in decking their persons in fancy costumes (which they bro't with them) in making frightful grimaces before the mirror, and it is thought after they had amused themselves to their satisfaction, they were distributed over the house promiscuously

The family judged, from the remarks made in their hearing, and from "sounds from the kitchen," that the raiders were preparing for a regular feast; and soon they were placed under strong guard and marched into the dining room, where behold! a table was spread and loaded with the proceeds of sundry incursions made upon poultry yards, celery beds, stores, confectioneryrs, fruit cellars, and from the quantity of elegant cake, it is supposed that some city bakery had been pillaged. After feasting, and drinking, and making themselves entirely at home, they began to disperse, first removing the guard from around the house, which was entirely surrounded, then two by two from the house; and finally, satisfied of the prostrate condition of the family, left them about 1 o'clock, A. M. Friday.

From remarks made in the hearing of the family, they judge similar raids are in contemplation during the winter, and we doubt not the success they had on Thursday night, will encourage these bands to enter the dwellings of such as are unprepared to make a *willing* defence, and persons attacked can only hope for a repetition of such scenes as were experienced by our townsman. Most of the party are known to the authorities, but we learn no steps will be taken for their apprehension, as the family fear another raid would be the penalty of such indiscretion.

Mr. T. Ross Hanson has removed from this vicinity to Philadelphia, quitting the pursuit of agriculture to engage in manufacturing. We wish him abundant success in his new enterprise; he is eminently deserving of it.

*Fire.*—On the 15th ult. Mr. George Kennedy's Saw Mill, near Massey's Cross Roads, was consumed with all the contents and a large lot of lumber sawed for the market. Loss about $10,000, no insurance.

Mr. Charles Kiefler has sold his farm in Christiana Hundred, containing 110 acres, to Mr. Weldin, of Brandywine Hundred, for $130.10 per acre.

With the services of to-morrow, Rev. Mr. Brown closes his pastoral relations with the congregation of St. Ann's.

We have received a communication from "Plummet" which will appear in our next.

A United States revenue cutter has been sent to the Breakwater, and arrived there on Friday of last week. She will remain during the winter to render any assistance that may be needed by vessels on the coast, thus supplying what has long been wanted. She is in command of Lieut. Frank Barr, of this town.

The Indian Queen Hotel property at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, Wilmington, embracing a front of 64 feet on Market street and running through that width 210 feet to King street, was purchased on the 20th of November by David Chandler and Caleb P. Johnson, for $25,000.

Mr. Rayworth Weldon has sold his farm situated on the State road, between Fieldsborough and Blackbird in Appoquinimink Hundred, containing about 110 Acres to John Lind, for $6000 cash.

Thomas W. Jackson has sold his farm in Christiana Hundred, containing 109 acres, to David M. Brown, of Chester co. Pa. for $25 per acre.

Mr. Joseph H. Walker of this town has been commissioned as Justice of the Peace, vice Edward Reynolds, Esq. resigned.

### Meeting of Commissioners of Middletown Hall Company.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the Middletown Hall Company, was held agreeably to notice, at the office of the Peninsular Machine Works, on Friday, Jan. 10th, when, on motion, Wm. H. Barr, M. D. was called to the Chair, and J. Thomas Budd was appointed Secretary.

Reports of committees called for, when the committee appointed to open stock books reported that the books had been properly opened and $7,500 had been subscribed.

The report was accepted, and the committee continued. The committe to select a suitable site reported that they had secured a lot from Capt. Samuel Pennington, upon Main street, 68 feet front and 180 feet deep at $2500, upon easy payments. Report accepted and committee relieved. Committee on designs reported progress and presented a plan which had been prepared, and also are confident that the Hall can guarantee 6 per cent upon its cost as erected. On motion report accepted and Committee continued. Several other minor committees were appointed, when the Commissioners adjourned to meet on Thursday the 23d of January, at 1 o'clock. P. M. W. H. BARR,

J. T. Budd, Sec. Ch'n.

### Bank Robbery.

At 4½o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th, the cashier and clerk of the First National Bank, at Independence, Mo., were sitting by the stove near the back door of the bank building, conversing, having just closed the front door and windows preparatory to closing up for the evening. Suddenly the latch of this door was turned and two men entered side by side with pistols in hand. One of them said, as they entered, in a low but very firm voice. "Not a word, men, or you will never see your families again." The larger man of the two held a pistol in each hand, nearly touching the herds of the two officers, while the other proceded to close the side windows and pocket the cash. He did this very deliberately, and, after cleaning the vault, as he thought, turned and ordered the officers to ente the vault, which orber they of course obeyed. The scoundrels then closed the door of the vault and left, locking the back doore after them, taking both the vault and door keys with them. The house and vault both being closed, it was some time before the prisoners could make themselves heard. The clerk's wife, who was up stairs in the bank building, becoming impatient about her husband's delay, went to the back door two or three times. She at last prevailed on a gentleman to go with her, and on reaching the door they heard a noise inside, which proved to be the two prisoners striking the door with the bank seal that happend to be in the vault. The alarm was then given, the door of the building forced open, and the situation of the cashier and clerk made known. The cashier had a key at his residence belonging to the vault, which was quickley brought and the door opened, to the relief of the pent-up prisoners, who were suffering from suffocation.—The loss to the bank is about $11, 000, and with private funds and special deposits, it is supposed that the robbers got about $17,000 altogether, about $2,000 of which was in gold.

### Death of Bishop Hopkins,

The Right Reverned Bishop Hopkins, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Uuited States, died of congestion of the lungs and pleurisy, at the Episcopal residence at Rock Point, Vermont, Thursday afternoon, aged 76 years.

It appears by a communication sent to the Senate, on thursday, in relation to the Surratt case, that the government paid the associate counsel for the prosecution, viz: Messers. Pierrepont and Riddle, the sum of $8,000, the former receiving $5,000, and the latter $3,000. This, however, is not a tithe of what the trial cost the government, in the way of spies' pimps, manufacturers of testimonp, and witnesses.

The Mobile *Register* says, "we are experiencing a state of affairs which es altogether irregular, abnormal, and unaccountable. We are without capital; money is scarcely to be had; the price of cotten, our great staple, is distresingly low; and yet the cost of living is unreasonably' ridiculously high. Whatever is produced among us is cheap; all that we have to buy is dear.

The *Age*, of Thursday, says:—The Fenians in Philadelphia celebrated yesterday the obsequies of the men executed at Manchester. The procession was a very imposing one.

### The Financial Distress-Who is Responsible.

We believe that we are not overstating the condition of the country when we say that, from one end of it to the other, there are universal complaints of distress—of tightness in the money market—of dullness of business, and of the uncertainty of the future! And no man who will recur to his own experience can deny that the ground for these complaints is real and not imaginary. Merchants and manufacturers, who but a short time ago counted their trade by millions, and their profits by thousands, are now compelled to be content with a tithe of their recent prosperity, and, in some cases even to consider themselves fortunate if they can meet current expenses, or escape absolute bankruptcy. Mechanics who have hitherto been earning a competence for themselves and families, are now forced either to submit to a reduction of wages, to labor on half time, or else sit in total idleness. Daily we hear of the stoppage of mills and factories, of tradesmen quitting business, and of farmers being unable to raise money enough, without great sacrifices, even to pay taxes.

The immediate cause of this universal stagnation of business, it is conceded by all parties, is to be found in the too sudden contraction of our currency, and the generally unwise policy of the Secretary of the Treasury. Ever since he came into office he has been the marplot of our prosperity, and has managed his department as if his sole object were to unsettle all values, to ruin our merchants, and deprive all men of the means of meeting their obligations. If he had been in corrupt concert with the Wall street operators, he could not have more completely manipulated our currency so as to place the industrious business men of the country at the mercy of the money-sharpers and "Shylocks" who lie in wait to take advantage of just such occasions as he has made for them, when men must either have money, sit in idleness, or go into bankruptcy.

With one hundred and thirty-eight millions of gold in the Treasury, he has been "bull" or "bear" in the money market, just as his supreme fancy or whim for the moment dictated; and has gone, contracting, and contracting, in spite of the protestation of the legitimate business men of the country, and the indisputably evil effects which his policy was causing. Finally, when the complaints have become too loud and universal to be any longer disregarded, this autocrat of our financial destinies—this man who is supremely wise above what is written—graciously informs us that we are to have a shorte respite from his policy and that, in consideration of our distresses, he will not "contract" any during December and January! Oh, most precious privilege!—Two whole months of respite from such financial wisdom!

But what is to become of us after the two months have expired? Will the policy of "contraction" be resumed again, or will Mr. McCulloch learn wisdom by experience? This is the question that is to-day troubling thousands of our business men, and preventing them from engaging in new enterprises, or keeping them from prosecuting old ones, because they know not what a day, under the reign of McCulloch, may bring forth. There is, therefore, only one remedy—or, rather, it is a preventive—for the evils he has brought upon us, and that is to deprive him of doing further mischief. The people have had enough of Mr. McCulloch and of his financiering. For our own part we so highly prize the inestimable privilege of a two-months' respite from his favorite policy of "contraction," that we would indefinitely extend the blessing, and have both him and his "idea" removed forever from the precincts of the Treasury Department. This, however, in view of past experience, might be asking too great a favor of Mr. Johnson's Administration. Our main hope, therefore, is that the business men of the country will themselves turn their attention to the matter, and by petitions and public meetings, make *their* voices heard. Let them give Congress to understand that they know what they themselves want better than Mr. McCulloch does; that an end must be put to the ruinious policy which he has been pursuing, and that, if his removal cannot be accomplished, his further ability to do mischief must at least be circumscribed, by restrictions and declarations which cannot safely be misinterpreted.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

### Fashions in Hair.

The *Home Journal*, good authority in such matters, says:—Curls have nearly altogether replaced plaits and *bandeaux*, for evening wear, especially at the Opera. To look effective, the curls should commence at the very top of the head, and the last ringlet should reach very low down the back. What is called the *Marguerite* style of arranging the hair is adopted by a few, and the plaits in these cases are of wonderful length. So much false hair is worn that but little space is left on the head for flowers and wreaths; in fact, the very narrowest *banderux*, and the slimmest garlands possible to arrange, are the only head-dresses to be seen at the present time. Small leaves, beaded all over, and made up into a *bandeau*, are fashionable, likewise a trellis of lilies of the valley and lilac mixed, as well as plaits of velvet with a gold tassel at one end and a bouquet of gold flowerets at the other; these encircle the head and are fastened at the side, sometimes with the addition of very fancifully made ornaments. The rage for wearing false hair is increasing rather than diminishing. Formerly rigidly scrupulous people demurred at a single plait, and added it to the natural growth, when that was scanty, in a sly surreptitious manner; but now no such scruples exist—false *chignons*, false curls, and false plaits are to be found on one head at the same time, and neither blushes nor hesitation are thought of when confessing to these artificial additions.

On Tuesday last a gang of negro members of the Union League fired on a mail carrier at a point some thirty miles from Charleston, He only escaped by the fleetness of his horse.

Active preparations are being made to bring the Reconstruction acts before the Supreme Court.

### Soldiers of the War of 1812.

The Philadelphia *Age*, of Thursday, says:—Yesterday morning the soldiers of the War of 1812 met in the County Court House, in commemoration of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, Alderman Peter Hay, President; John H. Frick Secretary.

About sixty members were in attendance, which was thirty less than were present at the last meeting. The President opened the meeting with some remarks in regard to the repeal by the Legislature of the bill granting annuities to the old soldiers, and argued that in view of the present prosperous condition of the finances of the Commonwealth, there was no necessity for any such action. He also stated that bills granting pensions to the defenders had been introduced into Congress, and been referred to the appropriate committees.

After further remarks by Charles Durang, Joseph P. LeClere, Colonel John S. Warner, John Jones, Thomas B. Darragh, and others, in relation to the repeal of the annuity bill and the services of the men during the second War of Independence, Colonel LeClere offered the following resolution which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That a committee of fifteen be appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress and the State Legislature, on behalf of the soldiers of the War of 1812, and the widows of deceased soldiers, for their relief.

The deaths of the following members of the association, since the last meeting, were announced: Mathew Maclem, of Newark, Del., Samuel Sappington, Thomas Bell, Lieutenant William Rudderfield, William Cook. Captain John M. Bockins, and John Hall.

### What the Negroes Cost Us.

From the official report of Gen. Howard, the Bureau Commissioner, it appars the estimates for the Bureau for 1867 were nearly double the total expenditures for the executive, legislative and judicial service of the Federal government in 1858. They were over ten times the cost of the consular and diplomatic service in that year. He reported on hand and asked for additional appropriations as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| On hand | $6,513,665 55 |
| Additional asked | 3,866,600 00 |
| Total | $10,350,265 00 |

And here are some of the items of expenditure as he presented them in detail:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries of Assistant Commissioners, | |
| Sub-Assistants and Agents | $147,500 00 |
| Salaries of Clerks | 84,800 00 |
| Stationery and Printing | 58,000 00 |
| Quarters and Fuel | 200,000 00 |
| Subsistence Stores | 1,500,000 00 |
| Medical Department | 500,000 00 |
| Transportation | 800,000 00 |
| School Superintendents | 25,000 00 |
| Buildings for Schools and Asylums | 500,000 00 |
| Telegraphing and Postage | 10,000 00 |

Here the tax-payers have an opportunity of seeing where some millions of their money goes to every year. Look carefully at the different items above set forth. How do you like it? How do you like this giving thousands upon thousands of dollars out of your own pockets to support the indolent negroes of the South.

### Presidential Signs in the South.

Our Southern exchanges show that considerable activity on the part of the politicians in connection with the presidential contest is already manifest. The Chase movement is assuming shape among the radicals in various parts of the South, and very little is said concerning Gen. Grant. The New Orleans correspondent of the Philadelphia Post (radical) says he has traveled in nearly all the Southern States within the past two months, and has found but one voice among the republicans, and that was unmistakably for Chase for President; and to make there declaration good, they have commenced an organized movement, extending all over the South. In New Orleans, and in fact throughout Louisiana, the Chase movement is assuming formidable proportions. This correspondent also says that Grant has no strength as a presidential candidate in New Orleans. The loyal leaguers are working for Chase everywhere, and radical politicians from the North are now in many of the States effecting Chase organizations. —*N. Y. World.*

An Irish Colony.—The Winchester (Va.) News understands that several wealthy gentlemen are negotiating for the purchase of a tract of land in the vicinity of that town, with the purpose of settling upon it an Irish colony of some fifty or sixty families.

Robert Preston, an insurance clerk in Boston, has run away with $10,000 that did not belong to him.

California is having very disastrous storms, and the Sacramento valley is flooded in every direction.

The net profits of the Paris Universal Exhibition will amount to three millions of francs.

A gentleman is now in the West seering 8,000 partridges to stock Berks county, Pa.

### MARRIED.

At Canterbury, Thursday, January 1st, by the Rev. Mr. Purvington, Julien M Higby of Utica, N. Y., and Carrie M. daughter of Melville Snell, of Canterbury.

A the residence of the bride's parents, near St. Georges Station, New Castle county, Delaware, on Thursday, January 2d, by the Rev. J. R. Merrill, Mr. David L. Bates and Miss Ella H. Sapp, both of New Castle county, Delaware.

In Philadelphia, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Geo. W. Leibrandt, Mr. Thomas R. Butterworth of Philadelphia, to Miss Kate Likens, of New Castle county, Del.

On January 1st, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. M. Dalrymple, Mr. Wm. Miller, of Brandywine Hundred, Del., to Miss Emma J. Walker, of Bethel, Delaware county, Pa.

In Wilmington, on the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. Rittenhouse, Mr. James C. Pickels to Miss Amanda Southard, all of Wilmington.

In Wilmington, on the 6th inst., by Rev. J. D. Curtis, Mr. Stewart Carlisle and Miriam E. Rickards.

In Baltimore, Md., on the 19th of December, 1867, by Rev. W. F. Speake, James Russell, of New Castle, and Clarissa Shaw, of Wilmington.

On December 24, 1867, at Smyrna, by Rev. W. B. Gregg, Mr. John B. Tharp and Miss Elizabeth Deputy, all of this county.

On December 25, 1867, at the residence of Jacob C. Vandyke, by the same, Mr. Abraham Haden, Jr., and Miss Amanda Vandyke, all of this county.

### Popular Ideas Concerning Newspapers.

The Janesville *Gazette* talks very sensibly upon this point, and says there is a class of well meaning but thoughtless persons who regard a newspaper as a sort of benevolent enterprise gotten up by some liberal-minded gentlemen for the sole purpose of doing all the good possible, and who has selected the million-tongued press to accomplish it. They are the regular poachers upon the press—men who always want their favors inserted gratuitously, and are always ready to inform the publisher that he is engaged in publishing a *news* paper, and they are always sure to have something of a business nature that they believe to be good news which ought to be given to the public at once. One man has just patented a new heating apparatus that will save half the fuel now used, and of course it will be a great favor to the poor if the editor will just tell the people free of charge, where such apparatus can be bought.

A man engaged in the manufacture of reapers, recently sent the editor a communication of two columns solid matter, setting forth the saving his machine would be to farmers over the common reaper, which he wished inserted gratis, it would be helping the farmers, don't you see? Then there are numbeless organizations and associations of individuals that are clamorous for free rides in the publisher's wagon. The different religious denominations want all their notices of meetings, conventions and festivals published free: first, because they are too poor to pay, and second, because they are engaged in doing good and it is the business of the publishers to help on the noble work. Firemen get no pay for watching the property of citizens, and must have their notices of elections, meetings, &c., given them *pro bono publico*. The temperance organizations are busy in the noblest work that can engage the effort of men—that of uplifting the fallen and ruined of our race.

John Doe takes a weekly paper for which he pays two dollars a year and gets five dollars worth of reading. His wife and he asked the editor to print an obituary notice that costs at least two dollars to get it put in type. John might as consistently ask the undertaker who furnished the coffin for his poor wife, to throw in a small one for his youngest child, simply because he was a patron of his, as to ask such favors of a newspaper without pay.

A mean man is nominated for office, and he expects the editor to put on the best possible face on his fitness for the position, whitewash his character, print his tickets and vote them too, all for the good of the cause and the success of correct principles.

We beg all whom it may concern to remember that no good newspaper can be made without it has the whole time and industry of those engaged on it, and its expenses are comparatively larger in proportion to its gross recciots than almost any other sort of business. If you read a paper, pay for it; if you need its facilities for getting your business before the public and increasing your trade, pay for *that*, but don't *sponge*.

The Secretary of the National Democratic Committee has issued an official call for the meeting of said committee, to be held in Washington on the 22d of February to name the time and place for holding the next Democratic National Convention.

The British and American West India fleets are to co-operate in preventiny the revival of the slave trade in Cuba, which has been planned.

### THE MARKETS,

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, prime red | $2 50 |
| Corn | 1 05 |
| Oats, good | 65 |
| Butter | 35@40 cts. ₰ lb |
| Eggs | 30 cts ₰ dozen |
| Turkeys | 16@18 cts. ₰ lb |
| Geese | 13@15 " " |
| Ducks | 13@15 " " |
| Chickens | 13@15 " " |
| Lard | 14@16 " " |
| Potatoes | 95@1 05 ₰ bush |

WILMINGTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat red | $2 30@2 50 |
| Corn, old yellow | 1 18 |
| Oats | 75@ 80 |
| Flour | $10 25@14 25 |

PHILADELPHIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime red wheat | $2 55@2 60 |
| Corn, old yellow | 1 37 |
| " new " | 1 15@1 20 |
| Oats | 78@80 |

## Quarterly Report
OF
## THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK
OF
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

JANUARY 6, 1868.

RESOURCES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $143,593 08 |
| Current Expenses | 1,734 70 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 935 50 |
| Revenue Stamps | 255 50 |
| Due from other Banks and Bankers | 27,937 33 |
| Cash on hand, in Specie | 1,881 74 |
| Cash on hand, in Legal Tender Notes of other National Banks and Fractional Currency | 27,467 85 |
| U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasury at Washington | 80,000 00 |
| | $283,805 70 |

LIABILITIES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $80,000 00 |
| National Currrency received from Comptroller | 71,000 00 |
| State Bank Notes in circulation | 2,285 00 |
| Due to other Banks | 5,713 85 |
| Profit & Loss, Surplus & Discount | 14,042 85 |
| Individual Deposits | 110,764 00 |
| | $283,805 70 |

J. R. HALL, Cashier.

January 11—1t


## FRANCIS TARONI

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has recently located on the north-east corner of Broad and Lake streets, Middletown, and is prepared to do all kinds of

**House and Sign Painting,**

Graining, China Glossing, Calcemining, Paper Hanging, &c.

All work done with neatness and despatch.

He invites the public to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he will be able give satisfaction to all who favor him with their custom.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

January 11—6m

## J. B. DEAKYNE,
**Corner of Main and Cass Streets,**

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,

ANNOUNCES to the public that he has commenced the *BAKING BUSINESS.*

Familes and Parties furnished with Loaf Bread and all kinds of Fancy Cake, Iced Pound Cake, Crackers, &c. Jan 11*

## Citizens' Nat'l. Bank of Middletown,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., *January* 6, 1868.

THE Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent. clear of taxes, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant. J. R. HALL,

January 11—1t Cashier.

## MULES. MULES.

50 HEAD of Prime Young Kentucky Mules, at Davis' Hotel, Middletown, Delaware, for sale by

January 11—1t S. M. ENOS.

JUST received a fresh supply of 2000 lbs. of Buckwheat Flour. Also, a large stock of Dried Fruit, consisting of Raisins, Citron, Currants, &c.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS.

January 11


### Taxes on Necessaries.

We hope and expect to see the day when every dollar of the revenue needed to support our government will be levied on superfluities, and when articles of necessary consumption will be free. That this idea is not a chimerical one is abundantly testified by the success already achieved in this direction by other countries, and notably in England. Less than a century since every article imported into the United Kingdom, and many of those exported were burdened with high duties. Every useful commodity, and every article of comfort and luxury, had to pay a heavy contribution to the State before it reached the consumer, and the tariff exhibited a formidable load of unjust and oppressive burdens. Under the spread of more liberal ideas the taxes levied by the custom laws upon almost every article largely consumed were gradually reduced or got rid of.—Through the arduous and intelligent labors of Cobden, Bright and other leaders of the Anti-corn Law League, the principle of protection which had long ridden the British people, as it still does our own, was formally abandoned and disowned. The taxes on breadstuffs were repealed, and a great diminution was made.

Two hundred years ago the number of articles charged with taxes in Great Britain numbered 1,600. In 1787 they were reduced to 1,425 articles; in 1826 to 1,280; in 1841 to 1,052; in 1849 to 515, and in 1853 to 466. In the latter year the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Gladstone, thus stated the principles that govern the tax levy:

"First, to abolish altogether the duties which are unproductive; and in the next place to abolish, as far as considerations of revenue will permit, duties on articles of manufacture, except such as are in the last stages as finished articles. In these cases we have endeavored to fix the duties in such a way that, as a general rule, they should not stand, as to any class of goods (except silks,) higher than ten per cent. on their value.

"Next; we have been desirous to lower the duties that press on foreign articles of food, which enter largely, if not into the necessaries of life, at any rate into what may be called the luxuries and comforts of the mass of the people."

Still greater reductions in the number of articles taxed have taken place; and since 1860, the British tariff retains *only nineteen articles* subject to import duties.

Our own complicated and burdensome tariff presents a painful contrast to this simplicity, with its 3,500 articles subject to duty—or about double the number that were ever taxed in Great Britain, even in her darkest days of national exclusiveness and oppression. Yet England raises as great a revenue every year from customs as does the United States, and collects it far more cheaply and surely. Five great items produced twenty million pounds, $100,000,000, more than our whole revenue from customs (all sources) in 1865, and nearly as much as the total average receipts of the current fiscal year from imports. These great staples are sugar, tea, tobacco, wine and spirits—all, save one or two, articles of mere luxury or superfluity. Great Britain has a population about equal to our own. No nation stands more in need of a large revenue, since her national debt is greater by one-third than ours.—What is the secret of her success? Low taxes and cheap prices for all the necessaries of life.

It should never be forgotten that heavy taxed articles extensively consumed by the people, enhance the cost of those articles, first, to the extent of the duty itself; second, to the extent of forty per cent. premium on that duty, (as all such taxes are payable in gold,) third, to the extent of the expense, delay and inconvenience suffered by the dealer in the payment of the duty; and lastly, on account of the discouraging effect of such duties upon the importation of the article. How many times have we been told, in the last three years, as a reason why the merchants no lodger keep certain articles on hand—"we can't afford to import that article any more, the duty is so high." And how often are we reminded, when hesitating over the frightfully dear prices asked for imported goods that the article has paid forty or fifty per cent. gold duty and cannot possibly be afforded any less? This enhancement of the cost limits the consumption of articles which are of primary necessity to the welfare of the people, and so far it is a great injury. It is the bounden duty of the State to interfere so as to diminish materially the comforts of the community. Yet we find our Government, through the unwise and mistaken counsels of men who appear not to comprehend the first principle of political economy, standing in the unparental relation of an obstructionist to the commerce of the people. By a system of inordinately high duties, never paralleled before in this country, we are cut off from using our own resources to the best advantage, while the Government, instead of reaping the advantage which the people lose, is actually cheating itself out of millions by pursuing a more reasonable system of taxation, in the articles subjected to customs' duties.

It appears from the last report of the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, that the present average tax laid by the custom laws upon imported goods, is forty-eight per cent. on the dutiable value of the goods. This is, every dollar of it, paid in gold. The highest average duty ever levied in this country before was forty-one per cent., and that only for a brief space of three years. The actual duty paid, for a series of years prior to 1861, averaged only twenty and one-half per cent. on the dutiable value of the goods imported. Is it wise to keep up, so long after the necessities of the war are over, this monstrous advance of taxation, amounting, as we have seen, to more than one hundred per cent?—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Committee appointed by the Macon, Georgia, Conservative Convention have issued an Address setting forth the grievances suffered by the people of Georgia from Congressional legislation, and calling upon the citizens of that State to organize for self-protection and ceaseless opposition to negro supremacy. The Northern people are asked to come to the rescue and to unite with those of Georgia in the patriotic effort to perpetuate constitutional Government.

### Russia and Turkey.

The leading diplomats of Russia recently assembled at St. Petersburg by command of the Czar. It was a conference in relation to the present aspect of the Eastern question, and the proper steps necessary to be taken by Russia in order to carry out her long-cherished purposes in relation to the effects of the "sick man." Rumor declares that the ultimate result of that meeting was a determination on the part of Russia to force France and the other Great Powers to assume some well-defined policy with regard to the affairs of Turkey. The Sultan has taken the alarm at this movement, and has addressed an urgent note to the French government, protesting against the action or intentions of Russia, and stating that Russian agents are endeavoring to excite revolt among the Christian subjects of the Porte. Accompanying this note is a vigorous and earnest protest on the part of Turkey against such hostile and unfriendly action, or the least connivance therein, on the part of Russia.

No action has yet been taken on this note by Napoleon. At least no notice of any has been made public. In the meantime, affairs in Crete and Turkey are becoming more complicated. On the 25th and 26th of November a battle was fought between the Christians and Turks, near the village of Laki, in which tha latter were defeated with heavy loss. The position of the Sultan's Grand Vizier in Candia, in the midst of the clamor of arms and the cry for liberty, becomes daily more critical. The Cretans caricature his effort to solve the contest between the Cross and the Crescent, by his convoking a packed assembly, composed chiefly of Turks and renegade Levantines. The war fever in the camp of the Christians has received a futher impulse from the enthusiasm evinced by the Cretan refugees in Greece, on the recent arrival of King Gorge and the Queen Olga in Athens. The insurgents or revolutionists will listen to no compromise. They demand full and entire separation and freedom from Turkey and the rule of the Sultan, and an incorporation with Greece as a part of that kingdom. In this demand they are evidently strengthened by the advice of agents of the Russian government, large numbers of whom are known to be on the island and in daily communication with the insurgent chiefs. Turkey has doubtless good reason to protest against the action of Russia in relation to the affairs of Crete, but whether that protest will be followed by any cessation of the acts complained of is highly questionable. France cannot afford to quarrel with Russia at this time, when the Roman question is open and Prussia is looming up in central Europe as a first-class military power.

But, in addition to the vexed and disturbing questions arising out of the affairs of Crete, home matters are troubling the Sultan, and calling for definite action on his part. A reform party has sprung up among the Turks, headed by Mustapha Pasha, who demand a thorough change in many of the departments of the kingdom, and advancement in unison with the spirit of the age. The old Turkish party are opposed to any change or innovation on ancient customs, and had they the power would speedily annihilate steamers, railways, and telegraphs, with all other inventions of the "Infidel dogs." Young Turkey, on the contrary, is in favor of introducing all the modern European improvements into that country, and thus fitting the people to play their part in the grand drama which must shortly commence in the Old World. The Sultan is endeavoring to tread a middle path. He is strengthening his army and navy, but in the civil government no changes are made. Hence the discontentment at home, which, added to the war in Crete is threatening the very existence of the Turkish Empire in Europe.

Russia holds the winning cards in her game against Turkey, and must be successful in the end. France will not interfere in the Cretan difficulty, and should the obstinate struggle so long carried on by the Christians in Crete end in their obtaining advantageous terms, the influence of their example might be very mischievous in other provinces where the Christian element predominates. The Servians, Bulgarians and Montenegrins of the Slavonic race and Greek faith are greatly favored by Russia. They are all watching eagerly the progress of the Cretan affair, and the influence of Russia in that direction is as plainly apparent as in the island of Candia. Turkey may protest, but she is in the fowler's net, and will be bagged at last.

### Signs of Character.

A lady who appears to have given the subject much thought, submits the following suggestions to enable women to trace the character of men by outward signs:

If the man you contemplate have thick red lips, he will be simple, good natured, and easily managed.

If he speak and look with his mouth extended, it is a certain mark of stupidity.

If he speak quick, but distinct, and walk firm and erect, he will be ambitious, active and probaly a good husband.

If he blush, it is a favorable sign; but a speaking bluntly and positively betokens much of headstrong self-will.

If he lose at cards snappishly, he is impatient; and to cheat at play for gain shows a mind unworthy of trust.

If he has a dimple on the check or chin, he will be the father of a handsome race, or generous.

If he look pale in a passion, with pale lips, he cannot have either true love or real courage to defend you.

If he have a manly dark beard, a handsome nose, he will be furnished with good qualities and abilities to please.

If he be of a yellow complexion, it implies moroseness and jealousy; if he have a pugnose snappishness and vulgarity.

If he by beetle-browed, it shows duplicity and fickleness.

Red hair shows great amorosness; auburn, love and scal; a mellow brown, fidelity; black, love and jealousy.

The open bold forehead is amiable; blue and black eyes are more amorous than gray or hazel; the Grecian nose implies manliness; the broad bottle-nose, late hours and drink.

# The Middletown Transcript

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

BY HENRY & WM. H. VANDERFORD.

TERMS.—$2.00 per annum, *payable in advance.* Single copies five cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of ten lines, $1 for the first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. One square one year $10; six months $6. For a quarter of a column three months $8; six months $12; one year, with the privilege of four changes, $25; for half a column $50. Fractions of a square to be counted as a square. When the number of insertions is not marked, advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Obituaries published at advertising rates; Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must confine their advertisements to their own business.

☞ All letters should be addressed to THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.


### A Cash Basis,

Bonifaces are more subject to imposition from penniless travelers than any other class of purveyors, and it must be admitted also meet with less sympathy when they are taken in. If what we hear of Vallejo landlords be true, they must have suffered a heap of martyrdom from itinerant Bohemians before they resorted to the present ingenious measure of self-defense. It seems that the rule adopted there is to pay for dinner immediately upon the delivery of the plate of soup. The other day a fraudulent genius, having unsuccessfully exploited one hotel, boldly entered the Washington and called for dinner. He was astonished to see the waiter approach him with a plate of soup in one hand, a towel in the other, and a large family syringe under his arm. The waiter laid the plate of soup in front of the customer, and significantly placed the palm of his hand under the nose of the hungry man. As our friend had not as yet tackled his meal, he modestly inquired the meaning of the open hand.

"Pay in advance!" was the terse and peremtory reply of the waiter.

"Can't you wait till I get through my my meal, first?"

"No, sir. Our rules are positive. On delivery of the soup plunge down the cash."

"Singular promptitude," he muttered. Then reddening up with natural indignation, said he:

"I suppose, if I don't pay you, you'll brain me with that bludgeon pump of yours?"

"Not at all, sir. Through this instrument we secure our business on a cash basis. Your money, if you please!"

He thought he had the dead-wood on the soup anyhow, and dipped his spoon for the first mouthful. Before the spoon reached the broth, however, he was transfixed at seeing the waiter coolly introduce the point of his syringe into the plate, and pulling the suction handle out to its fullest extent, the soup suddenly disappeared, leaving his plate as empty as his stomach. He turned around, but the waiter had passed to another customer, and our friend left the establishment in disgust.

### Honorable Courtship,

We heard a very pretty incident the other day, which we cannot help relating. A young lady from the South, it seems, was woed and won by a youthful physician living in California. When the engagement was made the doctor was rich, having been successful at San Francisco. It had not existed many months, however, when by an unfortunate investment he lost his entire "heap." The event came upon him, it should be added, just as he was about to claim his bride. What does he do? Why, as an honorable and chivalrous young man, as he is, he sits down and writes the young lady the particulars of the unhappy turn which had taken place in his fortunes, assuring her that if the fact produced any change of feeling toward him, she was released from all the promises she had made to him. And what does she, the dear, good girl? Why, she takes a lump of pure gold, which her lover had sent her in his prosperity as a keepsake, and having it manufactured into a ring, forwards it to him with the the following bible inscription engraved in distinct character on the outside:

"Entreat me not to leave thee; or to return from following thee; for whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me and more also, if aught but death part me and thee."

The lover idolized his sweetheart more than ever when he received this precious evidence of her devotion to him in both storm and sunshine. We may add that fortune soon again smiled upon the young physician, and that he subsequently returned to the South to wed the sweet girl he loved, and who loved him with such an undying affection. Young ladies who read the bible, as the heroine of this incident seems to have done, are pretty sure to make good sweethearts and better wives. —*Louisville Journal.*

### The Paradise of the Peach.

It is becoming known that the Peninsular east of the Chesapeake bay is "The Paradise of the Peach," and a most favored locality for every variety of fruit. This branch of Agriculture, needing in order to its perfect success, thorough knowledge and the utmost public enlightment, is not familiar to northern editors! It is well known that nearly all the Agricultural and Horticultural publications of great circulation come from north of Pennsylvania. They do not understand the farming interests of the Border and Southern States, and the articles published by them will be found to be only adapted to the north. To the farmers of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, is offered the Delaware Tribune, which is advertised elsewhere.

We are ruined, not by what we really want, but by what we think we do; therefore, never go abroad in search of your wants; if they be real wants, they will come in search of you; for he that buys what he does not want, will soon want what he cannot buy.

TENDER HEARTED.—Mrs. Jones, a farmer's wife in Conneticut, says: "I bleve I've got the tenderest hearted boys in the world. I can't tell one of 'em to fetch a pail of water but what he'll burst out a cryin'."

On Wednesday last about twenty-three millions of the public debt matured. This money will go to pay the semi-annual instalment of interest on the five twenty bonds, the principal and interest on portion of the bonds of 1867-'8, and the semi-annual interest on the bonds 1881. About forty millions of dollars per annum are required to pay interest on the five-twenties —twenty-five millions of which is paid on the first of May and first of November, and the remaining fifteen millions on the first of January and the first of July. Over seven millions will be required to pay the principal and interest on the bonds of 1867 and 1868, falling due on the first, and over seven millions will be required to pay the interest on the bonds of 1881. This will throw about twenty-three millions of dollars in coin upon the market after the 1st inst. The amount of gold now in the Treasury is a little over eighty millions.

The War Department, by direction of the President, has issued an order relieving General Pope from the command of the Third Military District, and General Ord from the command of the Fourth Military District. General Mead is appointed to succeed Pope, and General McDowell to succeed Ord. Gen. Ord is to succeed McDowell in California. General Wagner Swayne, of the Freedmen's Bureau is also relieved, and ordered to his regiment at Nashville.

Bradley, the negro lawyer from Boston, who emigrated to Savannnah and was chosen a member of the Radical State Convention of Georgia, was tried in the Mayor's Court at Savanah, convicted of riotous and disorderly conduct and sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, or suffer ninety days' imprisonment, with an additional ten days for gross contempt of court. There was much excitement among the negroes in Savannah.

All the business portions of Indianola, Texas, were destroyed by fire on the 3d instant. The Custom House and fifty other buildings were burned. The loss is estimated at thirty thousand dollars. The fire is attributed to incendiarism.

The various steamship lines plying between New York and European ports, of which there are nine, transported during the past year 222,031 passengers, 1,018,277 tons of cargo and $46,135,734 in specie.

ILL.—Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, writes from Philadelphia that his physical constitution is very feeble and that he is hardly able at times to sit up in bed. He is expected here this week.—*Washington Soar.*

It is said to be dangerous to be working with a sewing machine near a window when there is a thunder storm. It is also dangerous to be working near some sewing machines (that wear gaiters) when there is no thunder storm!

The Newbern, North Carolina, *Herald* of the 4th inst., says: "We are credibly informed that in our city at least three persons have died from starvation within the last few days."

A little girl, walking one day with her mother in a church-yard, reading one after another the praises of those who slept beneath, said: "I wonder where they bury the sinners?"

General Canby has issued an order stating that the convention has been carried in South Carolina, and directing it to meet at Charleston on the 14th of January.


## PROSPECTUS
OF THE
## Middletown Transcript.

THE TRANSCRIPT is published every Saturday morning, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. Single copies Five Cents.

The growing importance of Middletown, situated as it is in the midst of a wealthy and populous region of country, and the centre of an active and steadily increasing trade, requires the aid of a local press to develop still further its abundant resources, and to bring more fully into view the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Pomological advantages of New Castle county, and the adjacent parts of Delaware and Maryland. It will be the aim of the Transcript to advance these great leading interests, and to encourage manufactures and the mechanic arts. It will also present an abstract of the current news, and an accurate report of the local and city markets.

It will aim to take a broad, liberal and comprehensive view of public affairs; upholding the Constitution as the bond of union between the States, and steadily maintaining the principles of a sound Democratic Conservatism. Its columns will be open, however, to a proper discussion of all topics of general interest, its editors holding the sentiment, with Mr. Jefferson, that "error of opinion may safely be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

It is unnecessary to say more within the narrow limits of a prospectus. The paper will speak for itself. The friends of the enterprise will oblige us by canvassing energetically for subscribers, writing the names legibly.

☞ All letters should be addressed to the TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.

HENRY VANDERFORD,
WM. H. VANDERFORD.

Jan. 4th, 1868.



## PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, intending to leave the neighborhood, will sell at Public Vendue, on

*Tuesday, the 14th day of January, instant,*

at St. Ann's Rectory, the following described property, viz:—1 Sorrel Mare, 5 years old next May; 1 Bay Mare 8½ years old, both very fast. 1 two-seated Carriage, light and strong, in excellent order; 1 York Wagon, lately put in order, both Baltimore make; 1 set Double Harness, 2 sets Single Harness, 1 Saddle and Bridle, 1 Sleigh, new; Buffalo Robe, Blankets, Bells, Whip, &c., &c., 1 new Mill Wagon, Hay Cutter, Saws, Tools, &c,

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES, bought new, and little used, such as Refrigerator, Step Ladder, Stove and Equipments. Kitchen Furniture, all the articles for family use; Baskets, Scales, Flat-irons, 1 splendid Cow, Churn, Milk Pans, &c. Wash Tubs, Buckets, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattrasses, &c., one lot of Croquet, Drum and Pipe for bed chamber, 1 set of Library Funiture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS.—All sums of Twenty Dollars and under will be cash; over Twenty Dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note at Bank with endorser and stamps.

☞ Sale positive.

J. W. BROWN,
St. Ann's Church.
SAMUEL M. ENOS, Autioneer.

January 4—ts



## J. Thomas Budd,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Agricultural Machinery, Steam Engines, Belting, Oils, Circular Saws and Tools of every description, at city prices. Jan 4



## Delaware Rail Road Line.

### Winter Arrangement.

ON and after MONDAY, November 25, 1867, Passenger Trains will run as follows, until further notice:

| | | NORTH. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave | Crisfield, | 8 00 | A. M. | 6 00 | P. M. |
| " | Marion, | 8 20 | | | |
| " | Kingston, | 8 40 | | | |
| " | Westover, | 9 00 | | | |
| " | Princess Anne, | 9 35 | | 6 45 | |
| " | Eden | 9 55 | | | |
| " | Forktown | 10 05 | | | |
| " | Salisbury | 10 30 | | 7 20 | |
| " | Delmar | 10 45 | | | |
| " | Laurel | 11 05 | | | |
| " | Seaford | 11 25 | | 8 05 | |
| " | Bridgeville | 11 45 | | | |
| " | Greenwood | 11 55 | A. M. | | |
| " | Farmington | 12 05 | P. M. | | |
| " | Harrington | 7 00 | 12 30 P. M. | 9 00 | |
| " | Felton | 7 15 | 12 45 | | |
| " | Canterbury | 7 20 | 12 50 | | |
| " | Wil. Grove | 7 25 | 12 55 | | |
| " | Camden | 7 35 | 1 05 | | |
| Dover | " | 7 55 | 1 25 | 9 40 | |
| " | Moorton | 8 05 | 1 35 | | |
| " | Brenford | 8 15 | 1 45 | | |
| " | Smyrna | 8 10 | 1 40 | 9 50 | |
| " | Clayton | 8 25 | 1 55 | 10 05 | |
| " | Sassafras R | 8 30 | 2 00 | | |
| " | Blackbird | 8 40 | 2 10 | | |
| " | Townsend | 8 50 | 2 20 | | |
| " | Middleto'n | 9 05 | 2 35 | 10 40 | |
| " | Mt Pleasant | 9 15 | 2 45 | | |
| " | St Georges | 9 30 | 3 00 | | |
| " | Bear | 9 40 | 3 10 | | |
| " | New Castle | 10 00 | 3 30 | 11 25 | |
| Arrive | Wilm. | 10 25 | 3 50 | 11 45 | |
| " | Philad'a | 11 55 | 5 25 P. M. | 1 20 | A. M. |
| " | Baltimore | 1 15 PM | 8 00 P. M. | 3 15 | A. M. |

| | | SOUTH. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave | Philad'a | 11 00 | P. M. 8 30 | A. M. 4 30 | P. M. |
| " | Baltimore | 9 00 | 7 25 | 2 15 | |
| " | Wilm | 12 30 | A.M. 10 15 | 6 00 | |
| " | New Castle | 12 50 | 10 40 | 6 20 | |
| " | Bear | | 10 55 | 6 40 | |
| " | St Georges | | 11 15 | 6 55 | |
| " | Mt Pleasant | | 11 25 | 7 05 | |
| " | Middleto'n | 1 40 | 11 45 | 7 20 | |
| " | Townsend | | 11 55 | 7 30 | |
| " | Blackbird | | 12 00 | 7 35 | |
| " | Sassafras | | 12 10 | 7 45 | |
| " | Clayton | 2 05 | 12 15 | 7 55 | |
| Arrive | Smyrna | | 12 25 | 8 05 | |
| Leave | Brenford | | 12 20 | 8 00 | |
| " | Moorton | | 12 30 | 8 05 | |
| " | Dover | 2 30 | 12 50 | 8 30 | |
| " | Camden | | 1 00 | 8 40 | |
| " | Wil. Grove | | 1 05 | 8 45 | |
| " | Canterbury | | 1 10 | 8 50 | |
| " | Felton | | 1 20 | 9 00 | |
| " | Harrington | 3 20 | 1 45 | 9 20 | |
| " | Farmington | | 1 55 | | |
| " | Greenwood | | 2 05 | | |
| " | Bridgeville | | 2 15 | | |
| " | Seaford | 4 10 | 2 35 | | |
| " | Laurel | | 2 55 | | |
| " | Delmar | | 3 10 | | |
| " | Salisbury | 5 00 | 3 40 | | |
| " | Forktown | | 3 50 | | |
| " | Eden | | 4 00 | | |
| " | Princess Anne | 5 35 | 4 35 | | |
| " | Westover | | 4 55 | | |
| " | Kingston | | 5 10 | | |
| " | Marion | | 5 25 | | |
| Arrive | Crisfield | 6 20 | A. M. 5 45 | | |

NEW CASTLE TRAINS.—Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M.—Leave Philadelphia 6 00 P. M. and Wilmington 7 40 P. M. for New Castle.

SMYRNA BRANCH TRAINS.—Additional to those above leave Smyrna for Clayton 12 00 noon, and 7 40 P. M. Clayton for Smyrna, 8 40 A. M. and 2 00 and 10 05 P. M., to make connection with trains to and from Dover, and Stations South.

Trains leaving Crisfield at 6 00 P. M., and Wilmington going South at 12 30 A. M. will run in close connection with Steamboats to Norfolk and Portsmouth and Express Trains to and from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. They will stop on the Delaware Railroad Line only at principal stations at which their time is stated. Except that Steamboat Train South will let off passengers from Baltimore at any station to which they have tickets.

Passengers from Delaware Railroad Line to Baltimore, and from Baltimore to Delaware Railroad, change cars at N. C. Junction in morning, at Wilmington in afternoon and night, unless trains are delayed.

E. Q. SEWALL,
Jan 4 Superintendent Delaware R. R.



## PENINSULAR MACHINE WORKS.

J. THOMAS BUDD,
MANUFACTURER OF

*Hand and Power Corn Shellers, Pelton's Triple Geared Horse Powers, McCorkle Gang Plow, Cultivator and Corn Planter, Pennington's Improved Reaper, Buckeye Steel Tooth Self-Delivery Horse Rake, Montgomery's Celebrated Rockaway Grain Fan, Gale's Lever Cutting Boxes,*

☞ *Forgings and Castings of all kinds, Iron Railings of a variety of new and beautiful patterns.*

Sole Owner of Noblett's Patent Iron Railing for Yards and Cemetery Lots.

*Verandah and Porch Railings of various Patterns. Hitching Posts, Cellar Gratings, Gearing and Mill Work.*

☞ Jobbing promptly executed. Orders by mail punctually filled.

January 4—tf



## LEND ME YOUR COUNTENANCE.

IF you want a good likeness of yourself or family call at

HORNING'S MAMMOTH CAR,

**Middletown, Del.,**

where you will get pictures from the beautiful little Pearl Ferrotype to the life-size Photograph.

All who wish a correct likeness of themselves or friends should embrace this opportunity and call at once.

Particular attention paid to copying daguerrotypes or ambrotypes of deceased persons into card or large size Photographs.

A profile will be shown before the pictures are finished.

A good assortment of Rustic and other Frames on hand.

It will afford us pleasure to have you call and examine specimens.

January 4—tf J. M. HORNING.



## MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,

*North West Corner Fayette & St. Paul Sts.*

OPPOSITE BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

**Isaac Alberston ..... Proprietor.**

☞ This is one of the most pleasant and central locations in the city.

January 4, 1868—1y



**For Sale.**

PRIME OAK, HICKORY and PINE WOOD by the cord, and delivered at the shortest notice. Also, a fine lot of White Oak Posts.

CHARLES DERRICKSON,
Jan 4—tf Middletown.



## Book, Stationery, and Variety Store.

SCHOOL BOOKS and Miscellaneous Works, Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books, BLANK BOOKS, in various styles of binding. Tuck, Memorandum and Pass Books.

**Stationery of all kinds.**

Photograph Albums, Work Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Writing Desks, Ladies' Satchels, Pocket Books, Port Folios, Purses, Portmonaies, Segar Cases, Picture Frames, Tassels and Cords, Looking Glasses.

## Back Gammon Boards,

CHESS & CHECKER MEN,
GAMES OF ALL KINDS.

Rubber Pencils and Penholders, Writing Fluid Ink Stands, Pocket Cutlery, Rogers' Scissors, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Breast Pins, Finger Rings Spectacles, Violin Strings, Combs, Brushes, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Gum Bands, Watch Keys, Key Rings, and Puff Boxes.

**A Fine Assortment of Colgate & Co's. Soap,**

PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
Wright's and Taylor's Superior Extracts,
Pomades, Hair Oils, and
Dental Soap, of the first quality.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Neck Ties of various styles, Bismarck Collars, Gloves, Hose, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Wristlets, &c. &c.

Segars, Tobacco Pipes, Meerschaums, and Tobacco Pouches.

Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks and Coal Oil.

DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS—

New York Ledger,
Harper's Weekly, Bazaar and Magazine.
Frank Leslie, Chimney Corner, Weekly,
Boys and Girls Weekly,
Gleason's Literary Companion.
Godey's, Peterson's, Atlantic, Arthur's, Galaxy and Mm'e. Demorest's Magazines.

☞ A large variety of Fancy Articles. ☜

Call and examine, at

D. L. DUNNING'S,
Corner of Main and Scott streets,
Jan 4.—3mo. Middletown, Del.



## VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
IN
**Middletown, at Auction.**

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the Hotel of L. R. Davis, in Middletown, Delaware, on *Monday, the 13th day of January,* 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that Valuable Real Estate situate in the town of Middletown, Delaware, described as follows:

**No. 1 is a Three-Story House,**

with a BACK BUILDING, containing altogether eleven rooms, all in good order.

No. 2 is adjoining the above, and has belonging to it a large and commodious Stable for five horses, and a good substantial Carriage House.

Both houses have large Gardens, Water convenient; have generally all the modern improvements, and are in every respect first class properties.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. on the day of sale, when the property is struck off. One-half can lay on bond and mortgage on the property, and the balance to be paid upon the execution of the deed, and possession on or before the 25th day of March, 1868.

MRS. L. R. ROTHWELL.
OGLE & TOWNSEND, Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Jan 4—ts



## LUMBER. LUMBER.

THE subscribers offer to the citizens of Middletown and surrounding country their thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received, and embrace this medium in announcing to all builders and contractors and those in want of Lumber, that they are prepared to supply them on the most liberal terms. We have reduced our price, as the market has demanded, and we think that they will compare with the city prices. Our stock is very large, embracing a full assortment of

*SPRUCE and HEMLOCK for Framing, WHITE PINE and HEMLOCK BOARDS, FLOORING, SHINGLES, PLAIN AND FANCY PICKETING, DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASH, GLASS, OILS, TURPENTINE, VARNISH, PAINTS, TURPENTINE, PUTTY.*

☞ HARDWARE of all kinds for building purposes. Also, a large supply of Lehigh COAL at low prices. Call at the Yard.

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,
On the Railroad, above the National Hotel.
January 4—tf



## MIDDLETOWN HOTEL.

**L. R. DAVIS, Proprietor.**

THIS well-known and popular establishment is still the favorite resort of the travelling public. The proprietor spares no pains to insure the comfort of his guests. A well-furnished TABLE, the choicest brands of LIQUORS, CIGARS and TOBACCO; his acknowledged experience as an abundant caterer, combined with attentive waiters, reliable hostlers and moderate charges, will, he feels assured, secure to him a continuance of the liberal patronage of the public.

☞ HORSES AND MULES are always to be found on sale at his Stables, during the proper season; and persons in want of such stock can readily supply themselves on accommodating terms. Jan. 4—6mo.



## For Sale.

I have also for sale, about 300 cord of WOOD (standing timber) on my Levels Farm, four-and-a-half miles from Middletown, and two-and-a-half miles from Townsend, both Stations on the Delaware Railroad.

Any one wishing to purchase either of the above will please apply to

WM. REYNOLDS,
Newark, Delaware,
Or, JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SON,
Jan 4—1m Middletown, Del.



## Middletown Carriage Works.

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.

**J. M. COX & BRO., Proprietors.**

WE keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order Carriages of the latest styles and finished in the best manner, as we employ none but first-class workmen and use only the best material.

☞ Repairing executed with neatness and despatch.

All work warranted. Jan 4—tf



**WINE AND LIQUOR STORE,**

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

THE undersigned take this method of notifying the public that they have opened a

WINE and LIQUOR STORE

In Middletown, Del. opposite Davis' Hotel, where they have on hand a large and varied assortment of WINES AND LIQUORS, in bottles and casks, which they offer on advantageous terms to the purchaser, at wholesale or retail.

☞ Also, a fine assortment of choice TOBACCO AND CIGARS. COCHRAN & DAVIS.
Jan. 4—6mo.



**OYSTERS! OYSTERS!**

ALL lovers of good Oysters should call at G. Johnson's Oyster House, Catherine street, Middletown. Families and parties supplied at $2.00 per gallon. Don't forget the place.

G. JOHNSON'S OYSTER HOUSE,
Catherine Street, Middletown.
Jan 4.—y.



DIARIES, for 1868, for sale at
Jan. 4—2w DUNNING'S.



## ANOTHER REDUCTION.

**Wishing to Reduce our Stock of**

**Goods on hand preparatory to**

**Dissolving Co-Partnership,**

WE WILL SELL OUR

FALL & WINTER DRESS GOODS

AND

CASSIMERES

AT

*A Discount of 15 per cent. for Cash.*

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,
Middletown, Del.
January 4, 1868—y



## E. T. EVANS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

GRAIN,

LUMBER,

COAL,

BUILDING LIME;

BRICKS,

HAIR,

CEMENT,

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**

TIMOTHY SEED,

CLOVER SEED,

LAND and CALCINED PLASTER,

LAND LIME,

GUANOS,

SUPER-PHOSPATES, &c.

*OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE*

OPPOSITE

**DELAWARE RAIL ROAD DEPOT,**

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
January 4, 1868—tf



## W. M. KENNARD,

OF THE WELL KNOWN

DRY-GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE,

**306 Market Street, Wilmington,**

offers to the buying public one of the most desirable assortment of

GOODS

ever displayed by this old established house. Buying for CASH, selling on the same terms,

**Purchasing from first Hands,**

AS WELL AS

Importing some Styles of Goods,

all combined, gives him many advantages not usual with retail stores.

*A LARGE STOCK,*

*PLENTY OF LIGHT,*

**No Misrepresentation of Goods,**

*AND LOW PRICES*

☞ are SOME of the inducements held forth to buyers. ☜

January 4, 1868—6m



## Middletown Furniture Warerooms.

**JOSEPH H. ENOS**

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of FURNITURE suitable to the market, consisting of

COTTAGE SUITS,

BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, WASHSTANDS,

**Parlor and Dining Room Furniture, &c.**

ALSO

FURNISHING UNDERTAKER.

COFFINS of all kinds and styles; Metalic Caskets; Patent Burial Cases to order. Jan.4.tf.



## First Class Boarding House.

NO. 76 SHARP STREET,

BALTIMORE.

*Located one square from the B. and O. R. R. Depot, and three squares from the Eastern Shore Steamboat Wharf.*

MRS. GUSTAVUS WRIGHT, late of Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, informs her friends and the public generally that she will accommodate, on reasonable terms, Transient, Permanent and Table boarders. Jan. 4.—y.



## LIVERY STABLE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES for hire at the Stables of L. R. Davis' Middletown Hotel. The horses are safe, and careful drivers will be provided when desired. Terms moderate. Apply to THOS. MURRAY,
Jan. 4.—y. At the Stables.



## MULES FOR SALE.

A VERY FINE LOT OF YOUNG KENTUCKY MULES, for sale at the Stables of L. R. Davis, Middletown, Delaware, by

Jan 4—3t* L. G. MESSLOR.



**James H. Frazier, M. D.**

GLASGOW, DEL.

OFFICE at the residence of R. M. Black, Esq. Offers his professional services to the public.
Jan. 4.—y.



**BENJAMIN F. MAY,**

## COMMISSION MERCHANT,

*No. 79 South Street, opposite the Corn Exchange*

**BALTIMORE, MD.**

THE subscriber, having been at the head of the State Grain Office, in the city of Baltimore, for the last five years, thereby having acquired considerable experience in the Grain Trade, and now engaged in a General Commission Business, would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from Agriculturists and Forwarders of Grain and Produce to the city. Such consignments will at all times be attended to with promptness and accuracy, and returns of the highest prices made.

AUTHORIZED REFERENCES:

Ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland,
Col. E. H. Webster, Collector of Baltimore.
Gen. Edward Shriver, Postmaster, of Baltimore.
Hon. John M. Frazier, Baltimore.
Hon. Hiram McCullough, M. C., of Cecil county.
Hon. Alexander Evans, of " "
Hon. George Vickers, of Kent " "
Col. Edwin Wilkins, of " "
Col. James Wallace, of Dorchester " "
Dr. Francis P. Phelps, of " "
Col. Wm. H. Purnell, of Worcester " "
Hon. Alfred Spates, of Allegany " "
John V. L. Eindlay, Esq., of Washington " "
Messrs. Clabaugh & Harris, of Carroll " "
Hon. G. Fred. Maddox, of St. Mary's " "
Hon. Richard Mackall, of Calvert " "
H. Vanderford, Esq., Middletown, Delaware.

January 4, 1868—6m



## MIDDLETOWN STOVE HOUSE.

**S. W. ROBERTS,**

TAKES pleasure in announcing to his friends of Middletown and surrounding country, that the liberal patronge he has received has induced him to offer to the public the greatest variety, and best selected stock of Stoves, both Cooking and Heating, ever offered in Middletown, and at prices that cannot fail to please. Among the assortment are the following

**COOK STOVES.**

NIAGARA, NOBLE COOK, MONITOR,
CORAL COOK, WM. PENN, LEHIGH,
and others made in the city.

**PARLOR STOVES.**

BRILLIANT, DEW DROP,
GAS BURNING BASE, UNION AIR TIGHT,
G&M, OUR PARLOR.

Also, SEXTON'S PARLOR HEATERS.

Stoves of all kinds suitable for Stores, Offices, Bar-rooms, and School Houses.

All sizes of Bar-room Stoves and Ten-plate Stoves repaired at short notice.

Old Stoves taken in exchange.

☞ TIN WARE at wholesale and retail. ☜

As I have practical workmen employed, I think I can give satisfaction to all who favor me with their work. Particular attention paid to Roofing and Spouting.

S. W. ROBERTS.
Middletown, January 4, 1868—1y



## COMPLETE MANURE,

MANUFACTURED BY

**HENRY BOWER, Philadelphia,**

MADE FROM

Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash,

WARRANTED free from adulteration. Packed in bags of 200 lbs. each. Has raised good crops of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Cotton, Grass, Tobacco and Vegetables of all kinds. Farmers would do well to inquire of their nearest dealer in fertilizers as to the results obtained from the use of Complete Manure. The growing crops of Wheat, at this time, freely attest its virtues.

Recommended by Booth & Garrett, Chemists, Philadelphia. Williams & Moss, Chemists, Philadelphia. C. Elton Buck, Chemist, New York. And by all who have used it up to this time.

We have numerous testimonials to the effect that it is an invaluable Fertilizer, and we recommend it highly as a top dressing for Wheat and Grass.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,
Sole Agents, 39 S. Water St. & 40 S. Wharves, Philadelphia.

For sale by WM. REYNOLDS,
79 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

Also, by JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,
Jan 4—1y Middletown, Del.



## Co-Partnership Notice.

I HAVE this day taken my son, T. W. BUCKE, with me in the Iron Foundry and Machine Business, under the firm and title of WILLIAM L. BUCKE & SON.

Middletown, January 1, 1868.

We intend carrying on the business and giving to it the whole attention of experienced and practical men.

Castings of all kinds, large and small, made to order at short notice.

We keep on hand, and are manufacturing, Plow Castings of every variety, which we will sell, wholesale and retail, so *LOW for the CASH* as to make it an object for dealers and farmers to call on us.

In our Machine Shop we have facilities for doing work of every description.

Particular attention given to Repairing Cotton, Woolen and Agricultural Machinery, Steam Engines, and Mill Work generally.

WM. L. BUCKE & SON,
Founders and Machinists.
WM. L. BUCKE. T. W. BUCKE.
January 4, 1868—tf



## DR. JULIEN J. VANDERFORD,

**Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of DENTAL SURGERY,**

HAVING located in Middletown, Del., respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to the practice of

**DENTISTRY.**

ARTIFICIAL TEETH Mounted on Dental Vulcanite, a material superior to metals in its adaptability and durability.

Persons having badly adjusted gold plates can have them exchanged for the Vulcanite.

Great care will be given to Children's Teeth; irregularities corrected, and deciduous teeth preserved until the permanent ones make their appearance.

☞ A superior Dentifrice constantly on hand. Office seven doors east of the Bank.

January 4, 1868—1y



## Marble Hall, the Great Popular Clothing House.

BOYS' JACKETS, COATS and PANTS, Men's Fine Cloth Coats, Men's Sack Coats, Men's English Walking Coats, Men's French Sack Coats, Men's Black Pants, Men's Fancy Pants. We have

*THE BEST AND FINEST STOCK OF*

Men's & Boy's Clothing in the City

together with a superior stock of

**Piece Goods for Custom Work,**

at less than gold rates.

Persons visiting the city, who may be in want of anything in the Clothing line, should not fail to visit

SMITH, BRO'S. & CO.,

*Marble Hall Clothing House,*

**40 West Baltimore Street.**

BALTIMORE, MD.
Jan 4—1y



## MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed January 6, 1868.

TERMS:

Senior Department, per year.....$50 00
Primary " " " ..... 30 00

January 4—tf J. E. NEWMAN,
Principal.



## PROSPECTUS.

1868. **"THE AGE."** 1868.

**A Democratic Daily and Weekly Journal in Philadelphia.**

THE attention of the Democratis and Conservatives of the country is called to the Daily and Weekly issues of this widely circulated journal. The dissemination of sound political doctrines should commend the earnest attention of every true friend of the Union and the Constitution. The events of the past political year are full of significance. The uprising of the People in opposition to the destructive policy of Radicalism, clearly shows that the masses are determined to restore again to power the great Democratic party, every page of whose history is filled with the glory and prosperity of our common country. No more effectual method for presenting the Truth can be devised, than in circulating Democratic journals. It is the intention of the Proprietors of THE AGE to make it, in every way, worthy of the support and confidence that have heretofore been extended to it. Improvements are contemplated in every department, and no pains or expense will be spared to keep it in the front rank of American journalism.

The DAILY AGE contains the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance, and all the current questions of the day; Local Intelligence, Market Reports, Prices Current, Stock Quotations, Marine and Commercial Intelligence, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Book Notices, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agricultural Matters, and discussions of whatever subjects are of general interest and importance. Besides Special Telegrams, it has all the dispatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States, and also the Associated Press dispatches recived by the Atlantic Cable; and the news from all parts of Europe brought by the steamers, is instantly telegraphed from whatever point the steamers first touch.

The WEEKLY AGE will be a complete compendium of the news of the week, and besides the leading editorials from the Daily, will contain a large amount of interesting matter prepared expressly for the weekly issue. It will be in all respects a first-class family journal, particularly adapted to the Politician, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Family Circle, and the General Reader, having, in fact, every characteristic of a live newspaper. At an early day will be begun an intensely interesting serial, by one of the most popular and fascinating authors, and it is also the intention to publish, from week to week, in the course of the year, three or four of the best and latest novels.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.—One copy, one year, $8; six months, $4 50; three months, $2 50; for any less period, at the rate of $1 per month. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Daily, 30 cents per quarter, or $1 20 per annum, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.—One copy, one year, $2; five copies, one year, $9; ten copies, one year, $17 50; twenty copies, one year, $33. To clubs, where the papers are sent to one address, the following reduction will be made:—Five copies, one year, $8 50; ten copies, one year, $16 50; twenty copies, one year, $30. A copy will be furnished gratis for each club of ten, or more, to one address, for one year. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Weekly, five cents per quarter, or twenty cents per annum, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.

☞ The above terms will be rigidly adhered to. Drafts on Philadelphia, or Postoffice Orders, payable to the order of the Publishers, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. All who send money by Express, must pre-pay Express charges. Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly sent gratis, on application at this office. Advertisements inserted at moderate rates. Address

WELSH & ROBB,
430 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
January 4, 1868—tf



**TO FARMERS!**

## THE DELAWARE TRIBUNE

WIL

### A Cash Basis.

Bonifaces are more subject to imposition from penniless travelers than any other class of purveyors, and it must be admitted also meet with less sympathy when they are taken in. If what we hear of Vallejo landlords be true, they must have suffered a heap of martyrdom from itinerant Bohemians before they resorted to the present ingenious measure of self-defense. It seems that the rule adopted there is to pay for dinner immediately upon the delivery of the plate of soup. The other day a fraudulent genius, having unsuccessfully exploited one hotel, boldly entered the Washington and called for dinner. He was astonished to see the waiter approach him with a plate of soup in one hand, a towel in the other, and a large family syringe under his arm. The waiter laid the plate of soup in front of the customer, and significantly placed the palm of his hand under the nose of the hungry man. As our friend had not as yet tackled his meal, he modestly inquired the meaning of the open hand.

"Pay in advance!" was the terse and peremptory reply of the waiter.

"Can't you wait till I get through my my meal, first?"

"No, sir. Our rules are positive. On delivery of the soup plunge down the cash."

"Singular promptitude," he muttered. Then reddening up with natural indignation, said he:

"I suppose, if I don't pay you, you'll brain me with that bludgeon pump of yours?"

"Not at all, sir. Through this instrument we secure our business on a cash basis. Your money, if you please!"

He thought he had the dead-wood on the soup anyhow, and dipped his spoon for the first mouthful. Before the spoon reached the broth, however, he was transfixed at seeing the waiter coolly introduce the point of his syringe into the plate, and pulling the suction handle out to its fullest extent, the soup suddenly disappeared, leaving his plate as empty as his stomach. He turned around, but the waiter had passed to another customer, and our friend left the establishment in disgust.

### Honorable Courtship.

We heard a very pretty incident the other day, which we cannot help relating. A young lady from the South, it seems, was wooed and won by a youthful physician living in California. When the engagement was made the doctor was rich, having been successful at San Francisco. It had not existed many months, however, when by an unfortunate investment he lost his entire "heap." The event came upon him, it should be added, just as he was about to claim his bride. What does he do? Why, as an honorable and chivalrous young man, as he is, he sits down and writes the young lady the particulars of the unhappy turn which had taken place in his fortunes, assuring her that if the fact produced any change of feeling toward him, she was released from all the promises she had made to him. And what does she, the dear, good girl? Why, she takes a lump of pure gold, which her lover had sent her in his prosperity as a keepsake, and having it manufactured into a ring, forwards it to him with the the following bible inscription engraved in distinct character on the outside:

"Entreat me not to leave thee; or to return from following thee; for whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God, my God; where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me and more also, if aught but death part me and thee."

The lover idolized his sweetheart more than ever when he received this precious evidence of her devotion to him in both storm and sunshine. We may add that fortune soon again smiled upon the young physician, and that he, subsequently returned to the South to wed the sweet girl he loved, and who loved him with such an undying affection. Young ladies who read the bible, as the heroine of this incident seems to have done, are pretty sure to make good sweethearts and better wives. —*Louisville Journal.*

### The Paradise of the Peach.

It is becoming known that the Peninsular east of the Chesapeake bay is "The Paradise of the Peach," and a most favored locality for every variety of fruit. This branch of Agriculture, needing in order to its perfect success, thorough knowledge and the utmost public enlightment, is not familiar to northern editors! It is well known that nearly all the Agricultural and Horticultural publications of great circulation come from north of Pennsylvania. They do not understand the farming interests of the Border and Southern States, and the articles published by them will be found to be only adapted to the north. To the farmers of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, is offered the Delaware Tribune, which is advertised elsewhere.

"I say, Clem," said two disputing darkies, appealing for decision to a sable umpire, "which word is right—di-zactly or de-zactly?" The sable umpire reflected a moment, and then, with a look of wisdom, said: "I can't tell per-zactly."

TENDER HEARTED.—Mrs. Jones, a farmer's wife in Connecticut, says: "I bleve I've got the tenderest hearted boys in the world. I can't tell one of 'em to fetch a pail of water but what he'll burst out a cryin'."

It is said to be dangerous to be working with a sewing machine near a window when there is a thunder storm. It is also dangerous to be working near some sewing machines (that wear gaiters) when there is no thunder storm!

We are ruined, not by what we really want, but by what we think we do; therefore, never go abroad in search of your wants, if they be real wants, they will come in search of you; for he that buys what he does not want, will soon want what he cannot buy.

A little girl, walking one day with her mother in a church-yard, reading one after another the praises of those who slept beneath, said: "I wonder where they bury the sinners!"

On Wednesday last about twenty-three millions of the public debt matured. This money will go to pay the semi-annual instalment of interest on the five twenty bonds, the principal and interest on portion of the bonds of 1867-'8, and the semi-annual interest on the bonds 1881. About forty millions of dollars per annum are required to pay interest on the five-twenties —twenty-five millions of which is paid on the first of May and first of November, and the remaining fifteen millions on the first of January and the first of July. Over seven millions will be required to pay the principal and interest on the bonds of 1867 and 1868, falling due on the first, and over seven millions will be required to pay the interest on the bonds of 1881. This will throw about twenty-three millions of dollars in coin upon the market after the 1st inst. The amount of gold now in the Treasury is a little over eighty millions.

The War Department, by direction of the President, has issued an order relieving General Pope from the command of the Third Military District, and General Ord from the command of the Fourth Military District. General Mead is appointed to succeed Pope, and General McDowell to succeed Ord. Gen. Ord is to succeed McDowell in California. General Wagner Swayne, of the Freedmen's Bureau is also relieved, and ordered to his regiment at Nashville.

Bradley, the negro lawyer from Boston, who emigrated to Savannah and was chosen a member of the Radical State Convention of Georgia, was tried in the Mayor's Court at Savanah, convicted of riotous and disorderly conduct and sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, or suffer ninety days' imprisonment, with an additional ten days for gross contempt of court. There was much excitement among the negroes in Savannah.

All the business portions of Indianola, Texas, were destroyed by fire on the 3d instant. The Custom House and fifty other buildings were burned. The loss is estimated at thirty thousand dollars. The fire is attribnted to incendiarism.

The various steamship lines plying between New York and European ports, of which there are nine, transported during the past year 222,031 passengers, 1,018,277 tons of cargo and $46,135,734 in specie.

ILL.—Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, writes from Philadelphia that his physical constitution is very feeble and that he is hardly able at times to sit up in bed. He is expected here this week.—*Washington Soar.*

The Newbern, North Carolina, *Herald* of the 4th inst., says: "We are credibly informed that in our city at least three persons have died from starvation within the last few days."

General Canby has issued an order stating that the convention has been carried in South Carolina, and directing it to meet at Charleston on the 14th of January.

The *Crisptonian* says the Chester river is now free from ice, and the steamboats have no difficulty in making trips.


## PROSPECTUS
OF THE
## Middletown Transcript.

THE TRANSCRIPT is published every Saturday morning, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. Single copies Five Cents.

The growing importance of Middletown, situated as it is in the midst of a wealthy and populous region of country, and the centre of an active and steadily increasing trade, requires the aid of a local press to develop still further its abundant resources, and to bring more fully into view the Agricultural, Horticultural and Pomological advantages of New Castle county, and the adjacent parts of Delaware and Maryland. It will be the aim of the Transcript to advance these great leading interests, and to encourage manufactures and the mechanic arts. It will also present an abstract of the current news, and an accurate report of the local and city markets.

It will aim to take a broad, liberal and comprehensive view of public affairs; upholding the Constitution as the bond of union between the States, and steadily maintaining the principles of a sound Democratic Conservatism. Its columns will be open, however, to a proper discussion of all topics of general interest, its editors holding the sentiment, with Mr. Jefferson, that "error of opinion may safely be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

It is unnecessary to say more within the narrow limits of a prospectus. The paper will speak for itself. The friends of the enterprise will oblige us by canvassing energetically for subscribers, writing the names legibly.

☞ All letters should be addressed to the TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.

HENRY VANDERFORD,
WM. H. VANDERFORD.

Jan. 4th, 1868.


## PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, intending to leave the neighborhood, will sell at Public Vendue, on

*Tuesday, the 14th day of January, instant,*

at St. Ann's Rectory, the following described property, viz:—1 Sorrel Mare, 5 years old next May; 1 Bay Mare 8½ years old; both very fast. 1 two-seated Carriage, light and strong, in excellent order; 1 York Wagon, lately put in order, both Baltimore make; 1 set Double Harness, 2 sets Single Harness, 1 Saddle and Bridle, 1 Sleigh, new: Buffalo Robe, Blankets, Bells, Whip, &c., &c., 1 new Mill Wagon, Hay Cutter, Saws, Tools, &c.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES, bought new, and little used, such as Refrigerator, Step Ladder, Stove and Equipments. Kitchen Furniture, all the articles for family use; Baskets, Scales, Flatirons, 1 splendid Cow, Churn, Milk Pans, &c. Wash Tubs, Buckets, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattrasses, &c., one lot of Croquet, Drum and Pipe for bed chamber, 1 set of Library Furniture.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS.—All sums of Twenty Dollars and under will be cash; over Twenty Dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note at Bank with endorser and stamps.

☞ Sale positive.

J. W. BROWN,
St. Ann's Church.
SAMUEL M. EVOS, Auctioneer.

January 4—ts

### Middletown Hall Company.

A MEETING of the Commissioners of the Middletown Hall Company will be held on *FRIDAY NEXT*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Office of the Peninsular Machine Works.

J. THOMAS BUDD,
Secretary.

Jan 4—1t*


## J. Thomas Budd,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Agricultural Machinery, Steam Engines, Belting, Oils, Circular Saws and Tools of every description, at city prices. Jan 4

DIARIES, for 1868, for sale at
Jan. 4—2w DUNNING'S.


## Delaware Rail Road Line.

### Winter Arrangement.

ON and after MONDAY, November 25, 1867, Passenger Trains will run as follows, until further notice:

| | NORTH. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Crisfield, | | 8 00 | A. M. | 6 00 P. M. |
| " Marion, | | 8 20 | | |
| " Kingston, | | 8 40 | | |
| " Westover, | | 9 00 | | |
| " Princess Anne, | | 9 35 | | 6 45 |
| " Eden | | 9 55 | | |
| " Yorktown | | 10 05 | | |
| " Salisbury | | 10 30 | | 7 20 |
| " Delmar | | 10 45 | | |
| " Laurel | | 11 05 | | |
| " Seaford | | 11 25 | | 8 05 |
| " Bridgeville | | 11 45 | | |
| " Greenwood | | 11 55 | A. M. | |
| " Farmington | | 12 05 | P. M. | |
| " Harrington | 7 00 | 12 20 | P. M. | 9 00 |
| " Felton | 7 15 | 12 45 | | |
| " Canterbury | 7 20 | 12 50 | | |
| " Wil. Grove | 7 25 | 12 55 | | |
| " Camden | 7 35 | 1 05 | | |
| Dover " | 7 55 | 1 25 | | 9 40 |
| " Moorton | 8 05 | 1 35 | | |
| " Brenford | 8 15 | 1 45 | | |
| " Smyrna | 8 10 | 1 40 | | 9 50 |
| " Clayton | 8 25 | 1 55 | | 10 05 |
| " Sassafras R | 8 30 | 2 00 | | |
| " Blackbird | 8 40 | 2 10 | | |
| " Townsend | 8 50 | 2 20 | | |
| " Middleto'n | 9 05 | 2 35 | | 10 40 |
| " Mt Pleasant | 9 15 | 2 45 | | |
| " St Georges | 9 30 | 3 00 | | |
| " Bear | 9 40 | 3 10 | | |
| " New Castle | 10 00 | 3 30 | | 11 25 |
| Arrive Wilm. | 10 25 | 3 50 | | 11 45 |
| " Philad'a | 11 55 | 5 25 | P. M. | 1 20 A. M. |
| " Baltimore | 1 15 | P M 8 00 | P. M. | 3 15 A. M. |
| | SOUTH. | | | |
| Leave Philad'a | 11 00 | P. M. | 8 30 A. M. | 4 30 P. M. |
| " Baltimore | 9 00 | | 7 25 | 2 15 |
| " Wilm | 12 30 | A.M. | 10 15 | 6 00 |
| " New Castle | 12 50 | | 10 40 | 6 20 |
| " Bear | | | 10 55 | 6 40 |
| " St Georges | | | 11 15 | 6 55 |
| " Mt Pleasant | | | 11 25 | 7 05 |
| " Middleto'n | 1 40 | | 11 45 | 7 20 |
| " Townsend | | | 11 55 | 7 30 |
| " Blackbird | | | 12 00 | 7 35 |
| " Sassafras | | | 12 10 | 7 45 |
| " Clayton | 2 05 | | 12 15 | 7 55 |
| Arrive Smyrna | | | 12 25 | 8 05 |
| Leave Brenford | | | 12 20 | 8 00 |
| " Moorton | | | 12 30 | 8 05 |
| " Dover | 2 30 | | 12 50 | 8 30 |
| " Camden | | | 1 00 | 8 40 |
| " Wil. Grove | | | 1 05 | 8 45 |
| " Canterbury | | | 1 10 | 8 50 |
| " Felton | | | 1 20 | 9 00 |
| " Harrington | 3 20 | | 1 45 | 9 20 |
| " Farmington | | | 1 55 | |
| " Greenwood | | | 2 05 | |
| " Bridgeville | | | 2 15 | |
| " Seaford | 4 10 | | 2 35 | |
| " Laurel | | | 2 55 | |
| " Delmar | | | 3 10 | |
| " Salisbury | 5 00 | | 3 40 | |
| " Forktown | | | 3 50 | |
| " Eden | | | 4 00 | |
| " Princess Anne | 5 35 | | 4 35 | |
| " Westover | | | 4 55 | |
| " Kingston | | | 5 10 | |
| " Marion | | | 5 25 | |
| Arrive Crisfield | 6 20 | A. M. | 5 45 | |

NEW CASTLE TRAINS.—Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M.—Leave Philadelphia 6 00 P. M. and Wilmington 7 40 P. M. for New Castle.

SMYRNA BRANCH TRAINS.—Additional to those above leave Smyrna for Clayton 12 00 noon, and 7 40 P. M. Clayton for Smyrna, 8 40 A. M. and 2 00 and 10 05 P. M., to make connection with trains to and from Dover, and Stations South.

Trains leaving Crisfield at 6 00 P. M., and Wilmington going South at 12 30 A. M. will run in close connection with Steamboats to Norfolk and Portsmouth and Express Trains to and from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. They will stop on the Delaware Railroad Line only at principal stations at which their time is stated. Except that Steamboat Train South will let off passengers from Baltimore at any station to which they have tickets.

Passengers from Delaware Railroad Line to Baltimore, and from Baltimore to Delaware Railroad, change cars at N. C. Junction in morning, at Wilmington in afternoon and night, unless trains are delayed.

E. Q. SEWALL,
Jan 4 Superintendent Delaware R. R.


## PENINSULAR MACHINE WORKS.

J. THOMAS BUDD,
MANUFACTURER OF

*Hand and Power Corn Shellers, Pelton's Triple Geared Horse Powers, McCorkle Gang Plow, Cultivator and Corn Planter, Pennington's Improved Reaper, Buckeye Steel Tooth Self-Delivery Horse Rake, Montgomery's Celebrated Rockaway Grain Fan, Gale's Lever Cutting Boxes,*

☞ *Forgings and Castings of all kinds, Iron Railings of a variety of new and beautiful patterns.*

Sole Owner of Noblett's Patent Iron Railing for Yards and Cemetery Lots,

*Verandah and Porch Railings of various Patterns. Hitching Posts, Cellar Gratings, Gearing and Mill Work.*

☞ Jobbing promptly executed. Orders by mail punctually filled.

January 4—tf

## LEND ME YOUR COUNTENANCE.

IF you want a good likeness of yourself or family call at

## HORNING'S MAMMOTH CAR,

### Middletown, Del.,

where you will get pictures from the beautiful little Pearl Ferrotype to the life-size Photograph.

All who wish a correct likeness of themselves or friends should embrace this opportunity and call at once.

Particular attention paid to copying daguerrotypes or ambrotypes of deceased persons into card or large size Photographs.

A profile will be shown before the pictures are finished.

A good assortment of Rustic and other Frames on hand.

It will afford us pleasure to have you call and examine specimens.

January 4—tf J. M. HORNING.

## MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,

*North West Corner Fayette & St. Paul Sts.*

OPPOSITE BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

**Isaac Alberson ..... Proprietor.**

☞ This is one of the most pleasant and central locations in the city.

January 4, 1868—1y

### For Sale.

PRIME OAK, HICKORY and PINE WOOD by the cord, and delivered at the shortest notice. Also, a fine lot of White Oak Posts.

CHARLES DERRICKSON,
Jan 4—tf Middletown.

## Book, Stationery, and Variety Store.

SCHOOL BOOKS and Miscellaneous Works, Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books; BLANK BOOKS, in various styles of binding. Tuck, Memorandum and Pass Books.

### Stationery of all kinds.

Photograph Albums, Work Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Writing Desks, Ladies' Satchels, Pocket Books, Port Folios, Purses, Portmonaies, Segar Cases, Picture Frames, Tassels and Cords, Looking Glasses.

## Back Gammon Boards,

CHESS & CHECKER MEN,
GAMES OF ALL KINDS.

Rubber Pencils and Penholders, Writing Fluid Ink Stands, Pocket Cutlery, Rogers' Scissors, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Breast Pins, Finger Rings Spectacles, Violin Strings, Combs, Brushes, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Gum Bands, Watch Keys, Key Rings, and Puff Boxes.

**A Fine Assortment of Colgate & Co's. Soap.**

PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, Wright's and Taylor's Superior Extracts, Pomades, Hair Oils, and Dental Soap, of the first quality.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Neck Ties of various styles, Bismarck Collars, Gloves, Hose, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Wristlets, &c. &c.

Segars, Tobacco Pipes, Meerschaums, and Tobacco Pouches.

Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks and Coal Oil.

DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS—

New York Ledger,
Harper's Weekly, Bazaar and Magazine.
Frank Leslie, Chimney Corner, Weekly,
Boys and Girls Weekly,
Gleason's Literary Companion.
Godey's, Peterson's, Atlantic, Arthur's, Galaxy and Mny's. Demorest's Magazines.

☞ A large variety of Fancy Articles. ☜

Call and examine, at

D. L. DUNNING'S,
Corner of Main and Scott streets.
Jan 4.—3mo. Middletown, Del.


## VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
IN
### Middletown, at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the Hotel of L. R. Davis, in Middletown, Delaware, on *Monday, the 13th day of January*, 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that Valuable Real Estate situate in the town of Middletown, Delaware, described as follows:

### No. 1 is a Three Story House,

with a BACK BUILDING, containing altogether eleven rooms, all in good order.

No. 2 is adjoiniug the above, and has belonging to it a large and commodious Stable for five horses, and a good substantial Carringe House.

Both houses have large Gardens, Water convenient; have generally all the modern improvements, and are in every respect first class properties.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. on the day of sale, when the property is struck off. One-half can lay on bond and mortgage on the property, and the balance to be paid upon the execution of the deed, and possession on or before the 25th day of March, 1868.

Mrs. L. R. ROTHWELL.

OGLE & TOWNSEND, Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers. Jan 4—ts


## LUMBER. LUMBER.

THE subscribers offer to the citizens of Middletown and surrounding country their thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received, and embrace this medium in announcing to all builders and contractors and those in want of Lumber, that they are prepared to supply them on the most liberal terms. We have reduced our price, as the market has demanded, and we think that they will compare with the city prices. Our stock is very large, embracing a full assortment of

*SPRUCE and HEMLOCK for Framing, WHITE PINE and HEMLOCK BOARDS, FLOORING, SHINGLES PLAIN AND FANCY PICKETTING, DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASH, GLASS, OILS, TURPENTINE, VARNISH, PAINTS, TURPENTINE, PUTTY.*

☞ HARDWARE of all kinds for building purposes. Also, a large supply of Lehigh COAL at low prices. Call at the Yard.

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,
On the Railroad, above the National Hotel.
January 4—tf

## MIDDLETOWN HOTEL.

**L. R. DAVIS, Proprietor.**

THIS well-known and popular establishment is still the favorite resort of the travelling public. The proprietor spares no pains to insure the comfort of his guests. A well-furnished TABLE, the choicest brands of LIQUORS, CIGARS and TOBACCO; his acknowledged experience as an abundant caterer, combined with attentive waiters, reliable hostlers and moderate charges, will, he feels assured, secure to him a continuance of the liberal patronage of the public.

☞ HORSES AND MULES are always to be found on sale at his Stables, during the proper season; and persons in want of such stock can readily supply themselves on accommodating terms. Jan. 4—6mo.

### For Sale.

THE subscriber about to remove to Baltimore, Md., offers at private sale a GOOD FAMILY HORSE, six years old, sound in every limb, gentle in all kinds of harness, and a very good traveler.

I have also for sale about 300 cord of WOOD (standing timber) on my Levels Farm, four-and-a-half miles from Middletown, and two-and-a-half miles from Townsend, both Stations on the Delaware Railroad.

Any one wishing to purchase either of the above will please apply to

WM. REYNOLDS,
Newark, Delaware,
Or, JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SON,
Jan. 4—1m Middletown, Del.

## Middletown Carriage Works.

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.

**J. M. COX & BRO., Proprietors.**

WE keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order Carriages of the latest styles and finished in the best manner, as we employ none but first-class workmen and use only the best material.

☞ Repairing executed with neatness and despatch.

All work warranted. Jan 4—tf

### WINE AND LIQUOR STORE,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

THE undersigned take this method of notifying the public that they have opened a

WINE and LIQUOR STORE

In Middletown, Del. opposite Davis' Hotel, where they have on hand a large and varied assortment of WINES AND LIQUORS, in bottles and casks, which they offer on advantageous terms to the purchaser, at wholesale or retail.

☞ Also, a fine assortment of choice TOBACCO AND CIGARS. COCHRAN & DAVIS.

Jan. 4—6mo.

### OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

ALL lovers of good Oysters should call at G. Johnson's Oyster House, Catherine street, Middletown. Families and parties supplied at $2.00 per gallon. Don't forget the place,

G. JOHNSON'S OYSTER HOUSE,
Catherine Street, Middletown.
Jan. 4.—y.

## ANOTHER REDUCTION.

**Wishing to Reduce our Stock of**

**Goods on hand preparatory to**

**Dissolving Co-Partnership,**

WE WILL SELL OUR

## FALL & WINTER DRESS GOODS

AND

## CASSIMERES

AT

*A Discount of 15 per cent. for Cash.*

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,
Middletown, Del.
January 4, 1868—y

## E. T. EVANS,
## COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

GRAIN,
LUMBER,
COAL,
BUILDING LIME,
BRICKS,
HAIR,
CEMENT,
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**
TIMOTHY SEED,
CLOVER SEED,
LAND and CALCINED PLASTER,
LAND LIME,
GUANOS,
SUPER-PHOSPATES, &c.

*OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE*

OPPOSITE

**DELAWARE RAIL ROAD DEPOT,**

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
January 4, 1868—tf

## W. M. KENNARD,

OF THE WELL KNOWN

## DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE,

**306 Market Street, Wilmington.**

offers to the buying public one of the most desirable assortment of

GOODS

ever displayed by this old established house. Buying for CASH, selling on the same terms,

**Purchasing from first Hands,**

AS WELL AS

Importing some Styles of Goods,

all combined, gives him many advantages not usual with retail stores.

*A LARGE STOCK,*
*PLENTY OF LIGHT,*
No Misrepresentation of Goods,
*AND LOW PRICES*

☞ are SOME of the inducements held forth to buyers. ☜

January 4, 1868—6m

### Middletown Furniture Warerooms.

**JOSEPH H. ENOS**

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of FURNITURE suitable to the market, consisting of

## COTTAGE SUITS,

BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, WASHSTANDS,
**Parlor and Dining Room Furniture, &c.**
ALSO
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER.

COFFINS of all kinds and styles; Metalic Caskets; Patent Burial Cases to order. Jan.4.tf.

### First Class Boarding House.

NO. 76 SHARP STREET,
BALTIMORE.

*Located one square from the B. and O. R. R. Depot, and three squares from the Eastern Shore Steamboat Wharf.*

MRS. GUSTAVUS WRIGHT, late of Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, informs her friends and the public generally that she will accommodate, on reasonable terms, Transient, Permanent and Table boarders. Jan. 4.—y.

### LIVERY STABLE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES for hire at the Stables of L. R. Davis' Middletown Hotel. The horses are safe, and careful drivers will be provided when desired. Terms moderate. Apply to THOS. MURRAY,
. Jan. 4.—y. At the Stables.

### MULES FOR SALE.

A VERY FINE LOT OF YOUNG KENTUCKY MULES, for sale at the Stables of L. R. Davis, Middletown, Delawara, by

Jan 4—3t* L. G. MESSLOR.

### James H. Frazier, M. D.

GLASGOW, DEL.

OFFICE at the residence of R. M. Black, Esq. Offers his professional services to the public.

Jan. 4.—y.

### BENJAMIN F. MAY,

## COMMISSION MERCHANT,

*No. 79 South Street, opposite the Corn Exchange*

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE subscriber, having been at the head of the State Grain Office, in the city of Baltimore, for the last five years, thereby having acquired considerable experience in the Grain Trade, and now engaged in a General Commission Business, would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from Agriculturists and Forwarders of Grain and Produce to the city. Such consignments will at all times be attended to with promptness and accuracy, and returns of the highest prices made.

AUTHORIZED REFERENCES:

Ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland,
Col. E. H. Webster, Collector of Baltimore.
Gen. Edward Shriver, Postmaster, of Baltimore.
Hon. John M. Frazier, Baltimore.
Hon. Hiram McCullough, M. C., of Cecil county.
Hon. Alexander Evans, of " "
Hon. George Vickers, of Kent " "
Col. Edwin Wilkins, of " "
Col. James Wallace, of Dorchester " "
Dr. Francis P. Phelps, of " "
Col. Wm. H. Purnell, of Worcester " "
Hon. Alfred Spates, of Allegany " "
John V. L. Findlay, Esq., of Washington " "
Messrs. Clabaugh & Harris, of Carroll " "
Hon. G. Fred. Maddox, of St. Mary's " "
Hon. Richard Mackall, of Calvert " "
H. Vanderford, Esq., Middletown, Delaware.

January 4, 1868—6m

### MIDDLETOWN STOVE HOUSE.

**S. W. ROBERTS,**

TAKES pleasure in announcing to his friends of Middletown and surrounding country, that the liberal patronge he has received has induced him to offer to the public the greatest variety, and best selected stock of Stoves, both Cooking and Heating, ever offered in Middletown, and at prices that cannot fail to please. Among the assortment are the following

### COOK STOVES.

NIAGARA, NOBLE COOK, MONITOR, CORAL COOK, WM. PENN, LEHIGH, and others made in the city.

### PARLOR STOVES.

BRILLIANT, DEW DROP,
GAS BURNING BASE, UNION AIR TIGHT,
GEM, OUR PARLOR.

Also, SEXTON'S PARLOR HEATERS.

Stoves of all kinds suitable for Stores, Offices, Bar-rooms, and School Houses.

All sizes of Bar-room Stoves and Ten-plate Stoves repaired at short notice.

Old Stoves taken in exchange.

☞ TIN WARE at wholesale and retail. ☜

As I have practical workmen employed, I think I can give satisfaction to all who favor me with their work. Particular attention paid to Rooing and Spouting.

S. W. ROBERTS.

Middletown, January 4, 1868—1y

### COMPLETE MANURE,

MANUFACTURED BY

**HENRY BOWER, Philadelphia,**

MADE FROM

Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash,

WARRANTED free from adulteration. Packed in bags of 200 lbs. each. Has raised good crops of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Cotton, Grass, Tobacco and Vegetables of all kinds. Farmers would do well to inquire of their nearest dealer in fertilizers as to the results obtained from the use of Complete Manure. The growing crops of Wheat, at this time, freely attest its virtues.

Recommended by Booth & Garrett, Chemists, Philadelphia. Williams & Mors, Chemists, Philadelphia. C. Elton Buck, Chemist, New York. And by all who have used it up to this time.

We have numerous testimonials to the effect that it is an invaluable Fertilizer, and we recommend it highly as a top dressing for Wheat and Grass.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,
Sole Agents, 39 S. Water St. & 40 S. Wharves, Philadelphia.

For sale by

WM. REYNOLDS,
79 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

Also, by

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,
Jan 4—1y Middletown, Del.

### Co-Partnership Notice.

I HAVE this day taken my son, T. W. BUCKE, with me in the Iron Foundry and Machine Business, under the firm and title of WILLIAM L. BUCKE & SON.

Middletown, January 1, 1868.

We intend carrying on the business and giving to it the whole attention of experienced and practical men.

Castings of all kinds, large and small, made to order at short notice.

We keep on hand, and are manufacturing, Plow Castings of every variety, which we will sell, wholesale and retail, so *LOW for the CASH* as to make it an object for dealers and farmers to call on us.

In our Machine Shop we have facilities for doing work of every description.

Particular attention given to Repairing Cotton, Woolen and Agricultural Machinery, Steam Engines, and Mill Work generally.

WM. L. BUCKE & SON,
Founders and Machinists.

WM. L. BUCKE. T. W. BUCKE.

January 4, 1868—tf

### DR. JULIEN J. VANDERFORD,

**Graduate of the Pennsylvania College o DENTAL SURGERY.**

HAVING located in Middletown, Del., respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to the practice of

**DENTISTRY.**

ARTIFICIAL TEETH Mounted on Dental Vulcanite, a material superior to metals in its adapeability and durability.

Persons having badly adjusted gold plates can have them exchanged for the Vulcanite.

Great care will be given to Children's Teeth; irregularities corrected, and deciduous teeth preserved until the permanent ones make their appearance.

☞ A superior Dentifrice constantly on hand.

Office seven doors east of the Bank.

January 4, 1868—1y

### Marble Hall, the Great Popular Clothing House.

BOYS' JACKETS, COATS and PANTS, Men's Fine Cloth Coats, Men's Sack Coats, Men's English Walking Coats, Men's French Sack Coats, Men's Black Pants, Men's Fancy Pants. We have

*THE BEST AND FINEST STOCK OF*

Men's & Boy's Clothing in the City

together with a superior stock of

**Piece Goods for Custom Work,**

at less than gold rates.

Persons visiting the city, who may be in want of anything in the Clothing line, should not fail to visit

SMITH, BRO'S. & CO.,

*Marble Hall Clothing House,*

**40 West Baltimore Street.**

BALTIMORE, MD.

Jan 4—1y

### MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed January 6, 1868.

TERMS:

Senior Department, per year.....$50 00
Primary " " " ..... 30 00

J. E. NEWMAN,
January 4—tf Principal.

## PROSPECTUS.

1868. **"THE AGE."** 1868.

**A Democratic Daily and Weekly Journal in Philadelphia.**

THE attention of the Democratic and Conservatives of the country is called to the Daily and Weekly issues of this widely circulated journal. The dissemination of sound political doctrines should commend the earnest attention of every true friend of the Union and the Constitution. The events of the past political year are full of significance. The uprising of the People in opposition to the destructive policy of Radicalism, clearly shows that the masses are determined to restore again to power the great Democratic party, every page of whose history is filled with the glory and prosperity of our common country. No more effectual method for presenting the Truth can be devised, than in circulating Democratic journals. It is the intention of the Proprietors of THE AGE to make it, in every way, worthy of the support and confidence that have heretofore been extended to it. Improvements are contemplated in every department, and no pains or expense will be spared to keep it in the front rank of American journalism.

The DAILY AGE contains the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance, and all the current questions of the day; Local Intelligence, Market Reports, Prices Current, Stock Quotations, Marine and Commercial Intelligence, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Book Notices, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agricultural Matters, and discussions of whatever subjects are of general interest and importance. Besides Special Telegrams, it has all the dispatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States, and also the Associated Press dispatches recived by the Atlantic Cable; and the news from all parts of Europe brought by the steamers, is instantly telegraphed from whatever point the steamers first touch.

The WEEKLY AGE will be a complete compendium of the news of the week, and besides the leading editorials from the Daily, will contain a large amount of interesting matter prepared expressly for the weekly issue. It will be in all respects a first-class family journal, particularly adapted to the Politician, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Family Circle, and the General Reader, having, in fact, every characteristic of a live newspaper. At an early day will be begun an intensely interesting serial, by one of the most popular and fascinating authors, and it is also the intention to publish, from week to week, in the course of the year, three or four of the best and latest novels.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.—One copy, one year, $9; six months, $4 50; three months, $2 50; for any less period, at the rate of $1 per month. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Daily, 30 cents per quarter, or $1 20 per annum, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.—One copy, one year, $2; five copies, one year, $9; ten copies, one year, $17 50; twenty copies, one year, $33. To clubs, where the papers are sent to one address, the following reduction will be made:—Five copies, one year, $8 50; ten copies, one year, $16 50; twenty copies, one year, $30. A copy will be furnished gratis for each club of ten, or more, to one address, for one year. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Weekly, five cents per quarter, or twenty cents per annum, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.

☞ The above terms will be rigidly adhered to. Drafts on Philadelphia, or Postoffice Orders, payable to the order of the Publishers, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. All who send money by Express, must pre-pay Express charges. Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly sent gratis, on application at this office. Advertisements inserted at moderate rates. Address

WELSH & ROBB,
430 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
January 4, 1868—tf

### TO FARMERS!

## THE DELAWARE TRIBUNE

WILL commence the year 1868 with a thorough and well-digested plan of devoting its colums to the interests of Farmers. Its has received, and will commence at an early day, the following

AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES:

1. A complete series of articles on Peach Culture, by an Experienced Observer, residing in one of the greatest peach-growing districts of Delaware.

2. A regular contribution every week, by a Delaware Lady, under the head of "The Housewife," containing Recipes, Practical Hints Experienced Suggestions, &c.

3. Thos. B. Coursey, the well-known Agriculturist of Kent county, has contributed to our columns the valuable results, in facts and figures, of his carefully conducted experiments with various fertilizers, on the wheat and corn crops of Delaware. These experiments have been conducted for a series of years, and the results have been repeatedly published, on account of their great practical value, in pamphlet form, by the Kent County Agricultural Society.

4. We are promised further practical contributions from Prof. David Stewart, of Port Penn; James C. Jackson, of Mill Creek; John Gow, of Kent County; and other Practical Farmers and Fruit Growers.

We shall commence, the first week in January, a delightful continued romance, "*THE GOVERNOR'S DAUGHTER*" *a Tale of the Last Polish Insurrection;* by H. Sutherland Edwards. It will run through the paper in about 3 months.

☞ Terms of the Delaware Tribune, $2 00 per annum, in advance.

JENKINS & ATKINSON,
January 4—tf Wilmington, Delaware.

### SOUTHERN SOCIETY,

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, Society and Art,*

BELIEVING that the people of the South are at length convinced of the duty and importance of supporting their own literature, we commenced, on the first of October, 1867, in the city of Baltimore, the publication of SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY is the literary, social and artistic exponent of the South. The most distinguished poets, novelists, critics, essayists, artists of the South are contributors to SOUTHERN SOCIETY. It is absolutely necessary for the present existence and future welfare of the South that she should have a literature of her own. We intend to do our part in this noble cause, and earnestly appeal to all who love the South to aid us now in establishing a worthy representative of its refinement, taste and culture.

SUBSCRIPTION.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY will be supplied subscribers on the following terms:

One year